The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7238.—VOL. XLIV. TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1861. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Petersham, Mrs. James White, of twin sons.

On the 13th instant, at Ravenswood, near Brisbane, Mrs. D. F. Roberts, of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Mrs. J. Brander, of a son.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, College-street, Mrs. R. Jones, of a daughter.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, 184, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. William Hawkes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th June, at Patrick-street, Greenock, Scotland, by the father of the bride, James How, Esq., of Sydney, N.S.W., to Janet Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. M'Culloch, of the West Parish Church.

On the 13th instant, at St. Thomas', Mulgoa, by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, assisted by the Rev. G. Vidal, Frederick Savage, fifth son of George Cox, Esq., of Wimbourne, Penrith, to Mary Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Digby Millar, Esq., of Mudgee.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 28th of May, at Weston-super-mare, John King Lethbridge, of Tregear, Cornwall, Esq.; after a short suffering from an affection of the heart, in his 73rd year.

On the 19th instant, at Enfield, Simon Rood Pittard, Esq., curator of the Australian Museum, aged 40 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship BENARES, J. W. PURCHASE, commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 22nd AUGUST, 1861, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

For particulars, regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd July, 1861.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT ON GOLD.—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The freight on gold from Sydney to London by the steamships of this company under the company's Red Form of Bill of Lading is reduced to 36s. per cent., being in full for freight and insurance to the Bank of England.

Freight without insurance, or on Black Bill of Lading 20s. per cent.

HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS DAILY.—Fares, 1s. The PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10·15 and 2·15.	10·30 and 2·30.	11·30 and 4·45.

S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The swift and favourite Boats now ply as follows:—

ON WEEK DAYS.

From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.

FARES.

Cabin	1s. 6d.	Steerage......	1s. 0d.
Ditto return ..	2s. 6d.	Ditto return ..	1s. 6d.

Or Ninepence each way.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, AND SHOALHAVEN—THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
CLYDE RIVER—On THURSDAY, at noon.
MORUYA—On THURSDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA—On MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA—On MONDAY, at 10 a.m.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO—
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY, at 3.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
HUNTER RIVER.—WARATAH, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN direct.—WARATAH, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
BRISBANE direct.—YARRA YARRA, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 6.
MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, within 48 hours after arrival.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BOOMERANG, THURSDAY, 5th September, 6 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO—
IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH and the BRISBANE, daily.
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 20th August, and 3rd September.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO MACLEAY.—NEW MOON, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m., Struth's Wharf. W. DALTON.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY.—The steamship URARA will leave for the CLARENCE RIVER TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.)—The T. S. N. Company's steamship, CITY OF HOBART, DARBY, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on MONDAY, 26th instant, at 12 (noon).

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

FOR BRISBANE.—The VOLUNTEER will load at the Baltic Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR PANBULA.—The WILLIAM HEZLETT, on THURSDAY. For freight apply Blaxland's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—First vessel, clears positively TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 21st August. The A1 clipper schooner MIMMIE DIKE has room for twenty tons freight, if engaged to-day.

For freight or passage apply to Captain TULLOCH, on board, at Market Wharf, or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

LADY DENISON, for LAUNCESTON.—☞ Detained for a few days. Due notice will be given of the day of her departure.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The splendid A1 brig AMASIS, BOND, master, will sail on THURSDAY, 22nd instant. Now lying at Campbell's Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The regular trader JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having the principal portion of cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; to MOLISON and BLACK; or EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

Sydney, 14th August.

KATE for AUCKLAND.—☞ This favourite regular trader will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW. Has room for a few tons of light freight, for which, or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

Passengers to be on board by 7 o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING.

ONLY VESSEL for NAPIER, HAWKE'S BAY.—The regular trader MONTEZUMA, A. MACINTYRE, commander.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—☞ The favourite regular trader DART, J. R. SCAPLEHORN, commander, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for TARANAKI.—☞ The smart clipper schooner RAVEN will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for OTAGO.—The clipper brig BURNETT, FOREMAN, master, will clear at the Customs on WEDNESDAY. Shippers are requested to send in bills of lading for signature, and passengers are requested to pay balance of passage money by noon on WEDNESDAY.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street, or to MERRIMAN and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR OTAGO DIGGINGS direct.—The fine fast sailing ketch FLYING SQUIRREL, Captain D. JOYCE, this being a first-rate opportunity for shippers. Apply to Captain D. JOYCE, Hero of Waterloo.

SHIPPERS per VANQUISH, are requested to pass their ENTRIES, to enable the vessel to clear THIS DAY.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The clipper brig MARIA, in place of the Tawera, is detained at the request of shippers, until THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, when she will positively clear at the Customs and proceed to sea.

For freight or passage, apply to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fast-sailing clipper schooner EAGLE, W. LINKLATER, commander, now loading at Macnamara's Wharf, will sail on 23rd instant.

For freight or passage apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, Lower George-street.

GAZELLE, for PORT DE FRANCE, New Caledonia, CLEARS at the Customs, THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to present bills of lading for signature before twelve o'clock noon.

ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Caledonian Wharf, King-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE.—To follow the Eagle.—The BENGAL, 900 tons burthen, P. J. ROELS, commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, Lower George-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail 5th September.—The fine steamship LONDON, 700 tons burthen, A. STEWART, commander, will be despatched as above.

For passage, having superior first and second class accommodations, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON, the A1 13 years' ship WATERLOO, belonging to Messrs. Dunbar and Sons. Has superior accommodation for cabin and intermediate passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Will be ready to receive cargo on the 24th instant, and have prompt despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain GREEN, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The fine new Aberdeen clipper ship MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 515 tons register, JAMES MONRO, Commander, is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay, and will be despatched on or before THURSDAY, the 12th September next.

This vessel has superior poop accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain MONRO, on board, Messrs. MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; or to the agents, BUYERS and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite and regular trader, A1 13 years, ship CANAAN, 840 tons register, W. WILSON, commander, will meet with quick despatch, a great portion of her cargo being already engaged. This vessel is well-known for her superior qualities, and offers a most desirable opportunity either for passengers or shippers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain WILSON, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—The clipper ship CAIRNGORM is now fast filling up, and is the only vessel for November sales. She has room for one gentleman in the cabin, and a few in the second cabin, for whom she has comfortable accommodation.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 26th AUGUST, the celebrated passenger ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, 1200 tons, M. H. SMITH, commander, has very superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

RATES.

First cabin, according to agreement.
Second ditto, £35 to £40, including steward's attendance.
Third ditto, £23 5s.
Steerage (open berths), £19 5s.
Including passage to Melbourne.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP CANAAN, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom-house ENTRIES immediately, for Circular Quay; and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also, that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged, will be entered by the undersigned, at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR SALE, the 3 T A1 schooner EWALD, five years old, Papenburg built, South Prussian oak, thoroughly overhauled and metalled in October, 1860, well found with standing and running rigging and stores. Sails well, and carries 220 deadweight, without lightering. Apply to Captain B. BRORING, on board at Newcastle; or H. SELWYN SMITH, 54, Queen-street, Melbourne.

CHARTER.—Wanted a VESSEL for conveyance of HORSES to Calcutta. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

RESOLUTE, from LONDON.—All Accounts against this ship must be rendered in duplicate THIS DAY. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

SHIP JAPANESE, from London.—All parties having CLAIMS or ACCOUNTS against the above vessel, will be pleased to furnish them, in duplicate, THIS DAY, to the undersigned. Dated this 20th day of August.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the clipper schooner BALMORAL, laying at Macnamara's Wharf. Apply to the Master, on board.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fine A1 thirteen-year ship JOHN MASTERMAN, 609 tons register.

Apply to the Captain, on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fast-sailing fine A1 Dutch clipper ship ANNA DIGNA, C. OUMAN, commander. This vessel is now discharging a cargo of sugar, in bags, without any damage, and has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Apply for further information to the agents, PROST, KOHLER, and CO.

VESSELS WANTED, for the Richmond River. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

VESSELS WANTED, for an eastern port. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

VESSELS WANTED, to load coal at Bellambi or Wollongong, for Sydney and Melbourne. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

COMMERCIAL WHARF, King-street.—BERTHS for Vessels for discharging and loading, on exceedingly moderate terms. Also, excellent storage, for every description of goods. THOMAS CROFT.

Note.—On SALE, 10,000 trenails.

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF VESSELS trading to the Port of Newcastle.—As the steam dredge Hunter is now at work in the Coal Channel, all vessels drawing under eleven feet water are requested to use the Blind Channel when practicable; and vessels of a greater depth can only pass the dredge one hour before high water, when the moorings will be slacked down.

D. T. ALLAN, Harbour Master.

Newcastle, 22nd July.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Special MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Society's Office, on FRIDAY, the 23rd of August instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the alterations in the by-laws, passed at a meeting of the Society, held on August 2nd instant.

By order of the Board.

ROBERT THOMSON, secretary.

Hunter-street, Sydney, August 7.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the proprietors will be held at the Banking-house of the company in Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 30th August instant, at noon, for the purpose of electing two Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement from the Board of Directors of Clark Irving and R. M. Robey, Esquires.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, 9th August.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—The following duly qualified proprietors have given the requisite NOTICE that they are candidates for election to the office of Director at the special general meeting of the proprietors on the 30th instant:—

John Brewster, Esq.
J. D. M'Lean, Esq.
John Blaxland, Esq.
J. I. Kettle, Esq.
T. C. Breillat, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

Sydney, 16th August.

No. 61-37. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 20th August, 1861.

CITIZEN LISTS, 1861-62.—Notice is hereby given that a list of the names of persons claiming to have their names inscribed on the Citizens' Lists for the year 1861-62, will be open for the inspection of the public at this office until MONDAY, the 26th instant.

CHARLES. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO THE OFFICERS of the VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.—Messrs. FREEMAN, BROTHERS, will feel obliged if the Officers who have not already sat for their Portraits will favour them with an early call, to enable them to complete the Group. 392, George-street. August 19th.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BRISTOL.—Mr. GARDINER will oblige by sending his address to Mr. M. A. HARTE, Royal Hotel.

JAMES O. ARNOTT, C.E., of Leith, there is money left to you. Write to T. R., HERALD Office.

JAMES HUBBARD, who entered into an agreement as assistant in a country store in May last, is recommended to refund the amount then advanced, to save further trouble.

PATRICK BRADY, of County Monahan, WRITE to your cousin, P. DOYLE, Sutton Forest.

SHOULD this meet the eye of JOHN KENT, native of Loughrea, Ireland, he is requested to send his address to A. B., HERALD Office. Any person that can give information of him will oblige.

£20 WILL be paid to any person who can prove that NICHOLAS SCANLON, saddler, of Limerick; or his Wife, daughter of Richard Martin, of Ballyscadown, County Cork, Ireland, is alive. If dead, information as to time and place will be thankfully received. WILLIAM CORNEILLE, contractor, Bath's Hotel, Ballarat, Victoria.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE

BALFE

LYSTER'S Grand Italian and English Opera Company.

Conductor .. .. A. Reiff, jun.

THIS EVENING, August 20th, will be sung Balfe's Grand Opera of the

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Count Arnheim	Mr. Frederick Lyster
Thaddeus	Mr. Henry Squires
Devilshoof	Mr. F. Howson
Florestein	Mr. Frank Trevor
Buda	Mrs. Ada King
Gipsy Queen	Miss Georgia Hodson
Arline	Madame Lucy Escott.

To conclude with the characteristic Ballet, entitled

LA VIVANDIERE.

Hans, a postilion	Monsieur Schmidt
Duguignon	Mr. Flexmore, jun.

His second appearance.

Roquinet	Monsieur Chambers
Biberon	Mr. King
Kathy, the Vivandiere ..	Mademoiselle Therese

Peasants, &c., &c.

In active preparation, Wallace's new Opera of LURLINE.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—On TUESDAY EVENING, August 20, immense success of the nautical drama entitled THE SEA, or THE OCEAN CHILD! After which, the petite comedy of THE ETON BOY. To conclude with the side-splitting farce entitled THE IRISH TIGER.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first CONCERT of the season is fixed for TUESDAY, the 17th September.

Members and subscribers will receive their tickets from Mr. INGRAM, the collector, to whom subscriptions can be paid, or to Mr. ALDIS, hon. treasurer, George-street.

W. M'DONELL, honorary secretary.

THE ORPHEONIST SOCIETY, Sydney.—Established for the Cultivation, Practice, and Diffusion of Vocal Music.

The Society consists of Associates, Honorary Associates, and Subscribers.

Associates paying Two Guineas per annum, quarterly in advance, are entitled to three admissions to each of the concerts, and to attend the elementary class as well as the choral practice.

Subscribers paying One Guinea per annum, in advance, are entitled to three tickets of admission to each of the quarterly concerts.

The Elementary Class for Gentlemen meets every MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock; for Ladies on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The combined Choral Practice on each of the abovenamed evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Musical Director—Mr. Charles S. Packer.

All communications to be addressed to the hon. secretary, at the Society's rooms, 44, Stanley-street.

ALFRED CANE, hon. treasurer.
H. N. MONTAGU, hon. secretary.

AUSTRALIAN QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.—The members are requested to attend a general MEETING, to be held at Pardoe's, Cricketers' Arms, Elizabeth-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. H. F. LEWIS, sec.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of the proprietors of the above company will be held at the office, Morpeth, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of August, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the half-year ended 31st July, 1861; of electing two directors in the place of J. B. R. Robertson, Esq., and Alexander B. Portus, Esq., who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; of declaring a dividend; and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the company's deed of settlement. The undermentioned duly qualified proprietors have given the requisite notice of their intention to offer themselves as candidates for the vacant seats in the direction.

J. B. R. Robertson, Esq.
Alexander B. Portus, Esq.
George Vindin, Esq.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Morpeth, 17th August.

TO the CARPENTERS and JOINERS of SYDNEY.—A public MEETING of the trade will be held, at Mr. Potter's, Albion Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Campbell streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 21st, at half-past 7 o'clock. By order of the Committee.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER CLUB.—A MEETING of the Committee will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Members are particularly requested to attend. RICHARD LEE, hon. sec.

MASONIC.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the W. Masters, Past Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the various Lodges under the English Constitution, will be held at the Australasian Freemasons' Hall, Clarence-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at the hour of High Twelve, for the purpose of INSTALLING R. W. Brother JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., J.P., as the Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in New South Wales under the Grand Lodge of England. JOHN A. MATHEWS, Provincial Grand Secretary, E.C.

N.B.—Brethren under other Constitutions are invited to attend the Ceremony.

JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, now NEW SOUTH WALES BUSH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, August 20th, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. The Chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock precisely by George Allen, Esq. The motion for the adoption of the report will be moved by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., and seconded by the Rev. James Voller. The meeting will be addressed upon the following subjects:—

"The blessings attending the promulgation of the Gospel."—Rev. John Reid.

"This Society, in its work and mission, is deserving of the sympathy and support of the Christian public,"—Rev. S. C. Kent.

"Individual effort."—Rev. Thomas Smith.

"The fact of the work of Colportage having been eminently successful in America, gives good reason for believing it to be adapted to this colony,"—Rev. Mr. Kelynack.

Several other ministers are expected to be present. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the society.

H. BAIGENT, hon. secretary, Palmer-street.

ANTI-CHINESE.—A Public MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at Mrs. Onan's, Victoria Inn, Bay-street, Glebe. Chair to be taken at half-past 7.

S. GLEADALL, Honorary Secretary.

MASONIC.—An EMERGENCY MEETING of the LODGE OF AUSTRALIA, No. 548, THIS EVENING, at 7 p.m. sharp. C. BEAVER, secretary.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION, LAND BILL, UPPER HOUSE BILL.—A Public MEETING upon the above subjects will be held in Mr. DRAKES', Terminus Inn, Ashfield, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—A special Committee MEETING of the above society will be held at the Depot, 264, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock p.m.

A. FOSS, } Joint
H. LANE, } Secretaries.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Ladies being members of the institution, are informed that a table furnished with periodicals, is now set apart for their use in the Reading Room, and they are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—DRAWING CLASS.—The Committee being desirous of appointing a Teacher to the above class (vacant by the resignation of Mr. Fowles), respectfully invite gentlemen, competent to undertake the duties, to forward their applications for the same under cover to the secretary, from whom particulars can be obtained.

JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—LECTURE.—Lecture for THIS DAY, the 20th instant, "An Evening with Keats," by Dr. G. WALKER.

Commence at half-past 7. Admittance, members free. Non-members 6d. each.

FOR SALE, a MILCH GOAT, just kidded. Apply T. PEIRCE, HERALD agent, Stanley-street.

THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY will Parade in the Inner Domain for Field Gun Drill, at 4·30 p.m., on the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant, preparatory to Practice with the 9-lb. battery.

C. N. LOVELL, Captain, R.A., Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

VOLUNTEER MOUNTED RIFLES.—Until further orders there will be Squadron DRILL in the Outer Domain every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENING, at half-past 4 o'clock, commencing on TUESDAY, the 20th instant.

By order of the Lieutenant Commanding,

J. A. BLACK, acting adjutant.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—It having been represented that there would be a difficulty in obtaining the attendance of Volunteers on the 19th, 20th, and 21st September in consequence of the near departure of the mail, the committee have thought it advisable to POSTPONE their meeting for rifle shooting to the 26, 27th, and 28th September.

E. W. WARD, } Secretaries.
August 14. WALTER LAMB, }

NO. 1 COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Members of the above company will PARADE at the Volunteer Office, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 22nd instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, for Special Company Drill, and to arrange for Ball-practice.

R. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.

NO. 2 COMPANY, SYDNEY BATTALION.—Members wishing to compete for the prizes of the Rifle Association are requested to meet at the Military Barracks, on THURSDAY next, at 3.30 p.m. punctually, when the best shots will be chosen.

W. C. WINDEYER, Captain.

MEMBERS of No. 6, CENTRAL COMPANY, New South Wales Volunteer Rifles, desirous of representing the Company at the ensuing Meeting of the Rifle Association, are requested to forward their names to the undersigned previous to SATURDAY, the 24th, in order that a selection may be made. W. HARBOTTLE, Captain Commanding.

NO 6. CENTRAL COMPANY N. S. W. V. R.—All members of the above company are requested to assemble at the Volunteer Office on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half-past 7, for moonlight parade. Full dress.

W. HARBOTTLE, Captain commanding.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY V. R.—A full muster of this Company for Company Drill, by the Sergeant-Major, is hereby convened for THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Railway Station.

JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

IN THE ESTATE OF GEORGE HEATH, deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the late Mr. George Heath will be held at the Office of Mr. Mullens, 133, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. precisely, for the purpose of winding up the affairs, and dividing the assets with as little delay as possible. Several matters of importance will be brought forward, and the attendance of all creditors is urgently requested.

GEORGE ROBINSON ELLIOTT,
JOSIAH MULLENS,
Trustees and assignees of the estate.

138, Pitt-street, 19th August.

TO CHEMISTS and Druggists.—The undersigned hereby notify that the DISPENSING BUSINESS of the late Mr. George Heath, 334, George-street, is still for SALE. Tenders for the same will be received by Mr. MULLENS, 133, Pitt-street, up to 12 o'clock a.m., on THURSDAY next, 22nd instant. Every information as to the stock and returns of the business may be obtained of the undersigned. Tenders are requested in one sum.

GEORGE ROBINSON ELLIOTT,
JOSIAH MULLENS,
Trustees of the estate of George Heath, deceased.

August 19th.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned seized goods will be sold in the Queen's Warehouse, in the yard at the back of the Custom-House, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:—

7 dozen wine
1 case brandy
29 lbs. tobacco
1 cask beer (4 dozen)
1 box cigars
1 cask molasses
2 copper vessels containing powder.

W. A. DUNCAN, Collector of Customs.

Custom-House, Sydney, 19th August.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Rev. G. H. MORETON will give the LECTURE THIS EVENING, 20th, at half-past seven, in the Church Society's House, Phillip-street Subject: "The Christian Church from Nero to Trajan."

A. H. STEPHEN, } Hon.
G. H. MORETON, } secs.

CHRIST CHURCH.—ST. LAWRENCE PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.—A LECTURE in connection with this association will be delivered in Christ Church School House, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 21st instant, at half-past seven, by ARTHUR HODGSON, Esq. Subject—Japan, and Her People. Illustrated by drawings.

DR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842), George-street. Private entrance of Caxton Printing Office.

EADY'S Wollongong Leather and Grindery Store REMOVED to 51, York-street, opposite the Wesleyan chapel.

GEORGE R. HIRST, Mercantile Surveyor, Wool Broker, and General Commission Agent, 13, Macquarie-place.

HUGH DIXSON, Tobacconist, in all its branches, 312, George-street.

JOHN BRUSH, Wholesale Manufacturer and Importer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Bridles, and every description of Saddlers' Ironmongery. REMOVED from 668, George-street South, to No. 407, George-street, exactly opposite Royal Hotel.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 11, Hunter-street (late pupil of Felix Weiss, Esq., M.C.D.E., Bloomsbury, London).

ORDERS from the country carefully attended to by J. T. BEGG, tobacconist, 299, George-st., Sydney.

SIR JOHN YOUNG HOTEL, William-street.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Residence. Oyster stews every night.

TO QUARTZ REEFERS, FLOUR MILLERS, and others.—An opportunity now offers to secure the services of MECHANICS to tend machinery, and experienced workmen to repair machines, engines, and boilers, &c., by applying at the Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst and Sussex streets, Sydney.

W. HETZER'S Photographic Gallery, 287, George-street.—Portraits taken in the different branches at his new Gallery, and artistically coloured. The best time for sitting in the morning before 11, and in the afternoon after 1 o'clock. Stereoscopic views of Sydney and Australian scenery—a large collection.

ALL ACCOUNTS against Mr. R. W. MARSH to be presented for payment to Mr. W. DIND, Victoria Theatre.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS.—The jurors summoned for the No. 1 Jury Court, Court-house, King-street, Sydney, for THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, are informed that they will not be required to attend. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 19th August, 1861. GEORGE UHR, sheriff.

LIQUIDATION of the Firm of J. PADDON and CO., of Port de France, New Caledonia, in consequence of the death of the late Mr. James Paddon.—Notice is hereby given that all the Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c., belonging to the above firm will be sold by public auction at Port de France in the month of October, 1861.

On behalf of the Administrators to the Estate,

R. TOWNS and CO.

NOW READY, PART 5, price 21s., CARY'S STATUTES affecting New South Wales.

SANDS and KENNY, booksellers and stationers, 391, George-street.

THE SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT and CIRCULAR for this MAIL will be issued THIS AFTERNOON, and as the demand last mail could not be supplied, and there being now no other Prices Current, those who require any copies, extra to the number subscribed for, must notify the same THIS MORNING to the undersigned, at 326, George-street (over Messrs. Brush and Mac Donnell's). F. GARLAND MYLREA.

£10,000 TO LEND ON MORTGAGE of City and Suburban Freehold Property. For terms apply to ROBERT THOMSON, secretary, Australian Mutual Provident Society, Hunter-street, Sydney, August 9.

MONEY TO LEND.—£20,000.—The Liverpool and London Insurance Company are prepared to LEND MONEY (in sums of not less than £500) upon approved freehold security. City property preferred. A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary, Wynyard-square. June 14.

MONEY, MONEY.—Money can be had to any amount from 1s. to £1000, at JOSEPH'S Central Loan Office, No. 3, King-street, three doors west of George-street, next to the gunmaker's. Cash advanced on deeds, plate, wearing apparel, and portable property of every description. N.B.—Trunks stored for any length of time.

MONEY.—Mr. LEVEY, Bank-buildings, George and Jamison streets, Sydney, has various sums of MONEY, from £10 to £200, to advance upon the personal security of Government employees, military and naval officers, or others whose position and means can be guaranteed. The object is to negociate loans for gentlemen requiring temporary monetary aid, for periods not exceeding 3 to 6 months, and to carry out such transactions in the strictest confidence, little delay, and at moderate rates, commensurate with the requirements. Apply by letter in the first instance, to the above address only.

TO BOILER MAKERS.—TENDERS are invited for making new BOILERS for steamer CITY OF HOBART, according to plans and specifications to be seen at our Office until 24th instant, on which date Tenders are to be sent in. The work to be completed by 1st September. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

TENDERS REQUIRED for SINKING a TANK, at Ashfield. Full particulars can be obtained on application to GEORGE MOSS, 95, York-street.

TENDERS wanted for varnishing, painting, papering, and whitening ceilings of a house in Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Apply to JOHN CAVILL, Balmain.

A PUBLICAN'S LICENSE for SALE. Apply C. ADRAIN, auctioneer, King-street, between George and York streets.

A LIGHT American WAGGON, with hood, for one or two horses, Wanted, by J. ARMSTRONG, V.S.

AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER Wanted, and Protestant General Servant. GRAHAM'S Labour Office, 106, King-street.

AS GARDENER.—Wanted, by a Young MAN, a SITUATION as Gardener. Address, T. M., Post-Office, Newtown.

A RESPECTABLE Youth wishes for a SITUATION in a mercantile office or firm, as Junior Clerk, or Salesman. Salary no object. Can be highly recommended. Address M. N., HERALD Office.

AN OVERSEER, of many years' experience on cattle and sheep stations, in this and the adjoining colony, desires similar employment; first-class references; security if required. GRAHAM'S Labour Office, 106, King-st.

A FEMALE SERVANT, as COOK and to make herself useful, washing giving out, to go in the country; also, FEMALE SERVANT, for town. Apply to Mr. JOHN MOSES, grocer, opposite the Haymarket.

A YOUNG PERSON, returning to England, would be glad to meet with an ENGAGEMENT as attendant or companion to a lady, or in a family with whom she could have cabin accommodation. Address Rev. J. WATKIN, 2, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.

BALMAIN.—Wanted, to rent a HOUSE, all one floor, containing five or six rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; rent moderate. Address L. K., HERALD Office.

COMPOSITOR.—WANTED, a TURNOVER at Case, immediately; good wages will be given—from 10s. to £1 per week, with board and lodging. Address GALLAGHER and HOLLINGS, EXAMINER Office, Tamworth.

CHARLES TRENOR, who was married on or about the year 1838, at Sydney, to JANE DEUNCHER or DARSHER: wanted the registry of the marriage of the above; any one giving the necessary information, will be handsomely rewarded. FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, Sydney

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY.—Wanted, a CHIEF OFFICER for the steamship URARA. Apply at the Company's Offices, Flour Company's Wharf, This Morning, before 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

GLOBES.—Wanted, a pair of second-hand. Address, stating size and price, J. W., HERALD Office.

LOADING for ORANGE, OPHIR, SOFALA. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Clarence-street.

MONEY.—A gentleman engaged in a publice office wishes the LOAN of £50, to be repaid by monthly payments; liberal interest given. Address P.X., HERALD Office.

PAINTERS WANTED. Apply early to T. HOBBS, 146, Pitt-street.

PSALMODY.—WANTED, a good TREBLE, for a Choir. Address CHOIR, HERALD Office.

PARTNERSHIP.—A person established in a tailoring business is desirous of securing the assistance of a good Cutter as Partner. A small capital required. Address PARTNER, HERALD Office.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, a respectable young MAN to work on the premises. R. DOUGLAS, King-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good COATMAKER. J. B. TICKLE, 352, George-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, Two Juniors. HOARE and MACKAY, Argyle House.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good SALESMAN for the drapery department. YOUNG and YEO, Pitt-street.

TO VINEGROWERS and others.—IMPORTANT.—A practical and experienced manufacturer of colonial wines, after 15 years' study on Adelaide side, who has produced the finest wines and obtained the highest prices, is now in Sydney for a short stay, will be happy to give the necessary instructions and explain his mode of manufacture, or give his advice, which he warrants will improve, or equal, if not surpass, the Adelaide wines. Apply by letter to B., Post Box No. 244, Sydney.

LAUNDRESS, with highest Testimonials requires a Families' Washing. Address Mrs. E. M., G. P. O.

REQUIRED daily, a young Lady, who is a good English scholar, as GOVERNESS PUPIL. Miss FLOWER.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAID. Apply to Mrs. MORT, Greenoaks, Darling Point.

WANTED, a General SERVANT who can wash and iron. Mrs. WILEY, Park-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply No. 4, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Mrs. SIM, Ashby Cottage, Darlinghurst, near the Gaol.

WANTED, a LAD, about 16, to be generally useful. Apply C. W. HORNER, William-street.

WANTED, a MATE Schooner SPRAY, Saw Mills, Bathurst-street. Apply early.

WANTED, a SPADESMAN, by the rod. Enquire at Mr. COSGROVE'S, baker, North Shore.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, and as Housekeeper. English preferred Cottage, 17, Stanley-st.

WANTED, an active LAD to collect orders and carry out meat. S. PATRICK, Harris-st., Pyrmont.

WANTED, Two QUARRYMEN, to get ballast. Apply at Bayswater Hotel, Double Bay.

WANTED, a good set of single Dogcart HARNESS. T. H., Mr. ASHLIN'S, 139, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, Married Couples and Good General Servants. Mrs. DUNN'S, 177, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an active YOUTH, as store assistant and accountant for the country. Intelligence Office.

WANTED, a Contract for fresh Dairy Butter. Apply Intelligence Office. M'CORMACK and MILLER.

WANTED, all classes requiring employ, to visit the Intelligence Office and read the regulations.

WANTED, a Cooper to contract for small barrels. Apply Elephant and Castle, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a competent WAITER for an hotel. References required. Address Box, 66, Post Office.

WANTED, a Young GIRL to do housework, and be otherwise useful. 83, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to attend to a baby a few hours daily. Mrs. WILLIAMS, Massenden Road.

WANTED, Married Couples, Youth for a store, Boys for farm work. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active, intelligent BARMAID, with good references, for town.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 141, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED, a Young GIRL, to make herself useful. London Coffee House, George-street North.

WANTED, a smart active LAD. Apply 714, George-street South.

WANTED, a Middle-aged FEMALE SERVANT. Apply, 56, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good General FEMALE SERVANT. Cottage of Content, Liverpool-street East.

WANTED, a good CABINET MAKER. Apply to Mr. NOWLAN, 268, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as Nurse. Mrs MARTIN, corner Kent and Crescent streets.

WANTED, a FRENCH-POLISHER. Apply at Melville's Cabinet Factory, Newtown.

WANTED, PUPILS for Book-keeping, double-entry. Terms, £1 completed. Address W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a smart BOY to take out parcels, &c. W. BAULKE, King-street.

WANTED, a COACH PAINTER, and a BOY, at PARFITT'S Coach Factory William-street.

WANTED, a MAN COOK; references required. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WASHING WANTED, by C. P. PRICE, 9, Berwick-lane, Palmer-street. Terms, moderate.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, who can wash and iron well. Mrs. ROSS, 194, Lower George-st.

WANTED, to purchase a lot of Old CASES, all sizes. 34, York-street.

WANTED, a MAN accustomed to Packing Pictures, Furniture, &c. 34, York-street.

WANTED, a LAD, with good character. Apply between 9 and 10 a.m., F. BRADLY, 199, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a LAD, about 16, to make himself general useful. Skinner's Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a WHEELWRIGHT. T. SMITH, Liverpool.

WANTED, for the barque Anglo-Indian, Two ABLE and Two ORDINARY SEAMEN. Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf.

WANTED, a professed COOK, and also an UNDER-COOK, for the Australian Club. Apply at the Club House, Bent-street, with testimonials.

WANTED, a Family's WASHING, 1s. 6d. per dozen; none need apply excepting a family. Address Mrs. CABLE, Post Office, Waverley.

WANTED, two working GARDENERS. Apply to Mr. PETER RAWLINGS, Ashfield, near the Railway Station.

WANTED, as FARM SERVANTS, Brother and Sister, of about 16. 3, Craigend-terrace, Upper William-street.

WANTED, a clean respectable little GIRL as NURSE. Apply Colonial Insurance Office, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a respectable young Englishwoman, as GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. J. B. TICKLE, 352, George-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, for a small family. Apply JOHN GATES, grocer, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, by a respectable Scotch Person, a SITUATION as COOK and LAUNDRESS. H. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, the Iron Trade to know that a DISPUTE at present exists between P. N. RUSSELL and CO. and their late Workmen.

WANTED, by a Lady, UNFURNISHED ROOM; partial board; terms moderate. A. Q., HERALD Office.

WANTED, 50 Shirt and Jumper Makers, at Mrs. BERNSTEIN'S, No. 727, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

WANTED, FARMING MEN, who can plough, for Twofold Bay. Intelligence Office. M'CORMACK and MILLER.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to make herself useful. R. CASPER, 300, George-street, opposite Margaret-street.

WANTED, a good Female COOK; references required. L. UHDE and CO., 772, George-street South.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; also, a NURSEMAID. Apply Cambrian Lodge, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a Professed COOK, male or female. Salary no object. Mrs. PAWSEY, registry, 468, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, as store assistant and accountant for the country. Nos. 183, 236, and 198, attend. Intelligence Office.

WANTED, a young Woman, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to the Housekeeper, General Post Office.

WANTED, two, Circular SAWYERS. Apply to WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street Wharf.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE a respectable YOUTH to the Grocery business, writes a good hand, and is quick at accounts. 182, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, personal reference indispensable. Apply, 34, Botany-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General FEMALE SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. CALDER, Pine Cottage, Abercrombie-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse. Apply, 167, Macquarie-street North, four doors from Bridge-street.

WANTED, sharp, a BLACKSMITH, for the country; workshop and tools ready; good wages. Apply Intelligence Office.

WANTED, FEMALE SERVANTS, in many capacities to be early in attendance at Intelligence Office.

WANTED, a smart BOY. J. G. M'KEAN, Wholesale and Retail Seedsman, 3, New Market, and 162, York-street.

WANTED, a PERSON accustomed to working one of Newton and Wilson's sewing machines. WILLIAM PLANT, Plough Depot, York-street.

WANTED, a Female, as GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. J. FULLER, opposite the Sayers' Arms, Bullanaming-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN as Cook and Laundress. Mrs. RUNDLE, 260, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, ORGANIST, to play harmonium and train a choir. Apply, by letter, to Rev. W. B. CLARKE, St. Leonard's.

WANTED, to BUY a light CART-HORSE, a second-hand Spring CART, and HARNESS. Apply Mr. S. A. ALBIEZ, No. 93, Clarence-street.

WANTED, an experienced English Upper NURSE. Apply to Lady MANNING, Wallaroy, Edgecliff Road.

WANTED, a good coaching STALLION, from 3 to 5 years old, with plenty of bone, and quiet to lead. Apply by letter, stating price and where to be seen, to H. GORDON, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, in a small family, where another servant is kept, a GENERAL SERVANT (Protestant.) Good references indispensable. Apply 215, Macquarie-street North, between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged Woman, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER, or Nursery Governess. Apply to Mrs. MACARTHY, grocer, opposite Christ Church.

WANTED, by a respectable English Person, a SITUATION, as HOUSEKEEPER to a lady or gentleman; is competent to any domestic duties; town or country. A. L., 15, Prince-street North.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION as NEEDLEWOMAN or HOUSEMAID. Has a good knowledge of dressmaking. Address 146, Liverpool-street, near South Head Road.

WANTED, by a thoroughly competent young Man, a SITUATION as GROCER, in town; or as General Storekeeper in the country. Address B., care of Walter Beames, Esq., Box 277, Post Office.

WANTED, by a family residing on the Cook's River Road, the services of a Lady as DAILY GOVERNESS. She must be competent to teach German, French, and Italian, and the higher branches of an English education. References required. Address to A. G. M. HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PERSON of superior attainments, and of the Protestant persuasion, to proceed to Tahiti, to act as Governess, and to undertake the management of a family of seven children, the eldest daughter being fourteen years; respectable references indispensable. Apply to Mrs. W. HENRY, No. 56, Glebe Point Road.

WORKING SUPERINTENDENT for a SHEEP STATION.—Wanted, EMPLOYMENT as above, by a Man of good education, who has had much experience, and is thoroughly competent; testimonials unexceptionable. Address H. T. C., care of J. H. Atkinson, Esq., Circular Wharf, Sydney.

WANTED, a young, respectable, and properly-educated PERSON, as ASSISTANT in a first-rate establishment. None need apply who cannot be highly recommended as to her morals, intelligence, and cultivated manners. Apply, personally, at "La Flore Australienne," 317, George-street.

WANTED, a Situation, by a respectable Female; in a Drapery Establishment (town or country). Wanted, Situations, at a Dairy Station or Farm, by a family (six) able to work. Wanted, Married Couples—one for a single gentleman, one for the Clarence, and one for the city; Grooms, and Coachmen, competent Bakers, Female Servants, for Moruya, Macleay, Ashfield, &c.; Farming Men, useful Boys, and General Servants, for town. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 221, Pitt-street.

£600 WANTED; security, first-class freehold country property. Apply to E. DAINTRY, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

TO MR. JAMES TORPY.—Sir,—I have carefully read your letter, published on the 10th instant, and I must confess that I cannot see anything in it to justify the proceedings that have lately taken place on these fields against the unfortunate Chinese, and many of your statements being so at variance with my own experience as a miner now for near ten years, I shall endeavour, so far as my humble abilities will allow me, to reply to them.

I may commence by stating that I have no wish to see another Chinaman arrive in the colony; I do not wish to favour them in any way, and if any measures can be introduced by the Government to regulate the working on gold-fields of the Chinese now in the colony, there would be no great danger of the public hearing of any future roll-up. They have done so in Victoria, and settled the question years since. How is it that in this colony we have been so apathetic, and allowed a question of such vital importance to the gold-fields to assume the claim it has. Who is to blame?—In my opinion, the Government principally. You remember the visit of Mr. Charles Cowper—you must remember the very plausible way he talked to you and other members of the League—the sort of enthusiasm there was on the part of the diggers in his presence. You remember the grand banquet given to him at Stoney Creek—all the storekeepers anxious to pay a tribute to his genius; and you cannot but remember all this departed from their minds with the departure of Mr. Charles Cowper: their enthusiasm fell below zero, so much so that they declined to pay for the wines and spirits consumed upon that glorious occasion, in drinking the health of the Queen, the Governor, the Premier Charles Cowper, the prosperity of the mining interest, and the diggers more particularly. You may, perhaps, remember that the stewards of that grand banquet were sued, and had to pay the amount, and were even so disrespectful to the Premier after his departure, in having to pay the piper, as to make use of expressions anything but complimentary to the hon. Premier, or any else concerned in the banquet. You remember how the Premier told you all that he had done, and what the Council hadn't. You remember how you stated your grievances, and how he turned it off with that great panacea for all evils—the Land Bill, and the presence of the military. That also wonderful discovery—that only a heaven-born genius could have found out—that great Cowperian line that was to separate the hated and hateful Mougolians from the superior Europeans—that policy that was to establish on every gold-field a miniature China. Was it not really a jolly night, and as the wines were drunk how some of the speeches began to get rather treasonable, and with what difficulty it was in many instances, with all the pulling of coat-tails, to keep down the more enthusiastic and troublesome ones who wanted to utter what the Premier could not possibly listen to. You were in the presence of a Cabinet Minister—you thought the members of the League were great in talents and abilities—their united abilities compared with that Cabinet Minister were that of an infant to a man. He was too clever for you all—he knew how to manage you—you at the same time congratulating yourselves on your management of him. Must he not laugh in his sleeve when he thinks of his friends and guests that evening? Events have certainly changed since then; and if the Premier does think it right to recommend to his Excellency the Governor to offer a reward of £300 for the apprehension of a few of the company he honoured with his presence on that occasion, it cannot possibly interfere with the pleasing reminiscences he must have of that eventful banquet.

But how soon your love for him turned to hate; you remember his explanation in the Assembly—how it tallied with what he had said here—in assuring the diggers how he sympathised with them and acknowledged their grievances—cheer after cheer followed. In addressing the Assembly, he could not sympathise with the diggers or admit they had any grievances,—cheer after cheer followed; if there was a little contradiction what did it matter—it pleased both parties, the diggers and the Assembly, for the time, and should it be noticed by anyone there was an easy solution of it—he was not correctly reported. The members of the League know the advantage of this defence well enough, for they, like the Premier, have not been slow in stating that all their good intentions have been misrepresented, and all their loyal speeches incorrectly reported. There must be a league, I think, amongst the reporters throughout the colony to misrepresent the good intentions and incorrectly report both the Premier and the members of the League. This is the only way I can account for the similarity of their statements. Reporters may make mistakes, and for all I know they may be paid purposely by the proprietors of the Press throughout the colony for so doing; but that any one should think that Premiers and members of the League could possibly be charged with doing the same, shows their little knowledge of human nature.

You remember the roll-up at Spring Creek, on Sunday, the 31st March—you remember what you said with respect to the previous explanation in the Assembly; your friends Spicer and Cameron also contributed their opinions with respect to the same explanation, in what you must admit very loyal speeches—you also remember the very complimentary remarks that were applied by the diggers to the Premier, for the truthfulness of his explanation, and also the attempt of that younger and rising luminary of the House of Cowper to put in the oft-repeated plea—that his sire was incorrectly reported.

All this you will say has nothing to do with your letter; I wish you to know that I have some knowledge of the proceedings that have taken place here. You say in your letter, "many persons in Sydney have said to me that the diggers of Burrangong have not shown good cause for their opposition and antipathy to the Chinese;" and also, that you "will point out the practical evils arising from the presence of masses of Chinese on the same gold-fields with Europeans." I am not surprised to hear that many people in Sydney should have expressed such opinions, and I shall be more surprised if, after reading your letter, they alter them; it may satisfy a few of those who do not understand the question, and believe anything that may be stated against the Chinese, or know how they are situated on these fields. You state that four Europeans can hold only 40 x 40, and that "if a company of diggers should happen to occupy more ground than 40 x 40, whatever they may hold over that quantity is liable to be taken away by any one wanting a claim." Does not this apply to all Chinese or Europeans? Is there anything in this contrary to the regulations with respect to claims on any gold-field either here or in Victoria? A certain number of men are allowed a certain extent of ground—if they have more any other party can claim it. Can you show me a different rule on any gold-field, and do you mean to assert in your next sentence with respect to "enterprising Europeans," that they cannot join together and hold more than 40 x 40? Cannot eight or twelve "enterprising Europeans" have two or three claims between them? It is this very want of combination that you so particularly notice and blame the Chinese for, that the "enterprising Europeans" ought to copy. I admit the claims are too small under our present regulations, but when you address the public of Sydney, would it not be also fair to state, with respect to the five or six thousand diggers you wish them to understand you represent, that they have a remedy in their own hands—that if only one hundred of that number in the possession of miners' rights would sign and present a petition to the Commissioners, they can establish a local court, and make rules and regulations with respect to the size and working of all claims.

That you should feel annoyed and surprised that the Chinese, when they "strike gold in a new lead," do not at once let the European population know and give them full particulars with respect to their prospects, may astonish you, but it does not in the least me; your ideas may be that the treatment the Chinese receive at the hands of the Europeans ought to be returned in this way,—it is a very good maxim to return good for evil, but I am afraid it will be a very long time before it will be acted upon, particularly as it affects the discovery of a new lead of gold. But, putting the Chinese out of the question, did you ever find an European, except he was a mate or a friend, to give you the information you complain the Chinese will not furnish? I must confess I never did, and I have been some years now engaged in gold-digging. You complain, also, that when the Chinese arrive on any field they always make for the ground deserted by the Europeans. This, I confess, is the case, and claims that Europeans cannot make "tucker" out of, the Chinese make a good living. Your statement that men leave shafts seventy and eighty feet, and the general understanding is that no *bona fide* diggers will jump them, may do very well for Sydney, but will not do for this place. You know well, or ought to know, before you publish such statements, that if men sink that depth, and cannot, for want of funds, proceed, he has only to apply to the commissioners, and they will register their claims for a time so that they may endeavour to replenish their purse some other way. And if you know anything about digging you must also know that men are not in the habit of leaving shafts sixty or seventy feet in depth before they are bottomed and tried, and that when satisfied they are not payable they are left—knowing at the same time that any one may take it up that pleases. The "enterprising Europeans" upon the gold-fields do not possess that integrity of character you would wish to make it appear. You must know the flat on which the deep sinking is—on the opposite side of Tipperary Gully to where your public-house is situated—my mate and I were sinking a shaft there, we were down fifty-five feet when the rush to Windsor Gully took place some weeks since. We were foolish enough to go to it, leaving our shaft with windlass and rope over it, thinking it possible no one would jump it. We returned the third day, we did not find a jackall or Chinese in the possession of it, but some "enterprising Europeans," and it was in vain we endeavoured to get possession of it again. You complain also that "the Chinese, instead of sinking holes and finding payable ground for themselves, prefer working the headings, tailings, and sludge thrown up by Europeans." This certainly proves that the Chinese are content to work what the "enterprising Europeans" think only fit to be, thrown away—with respect to their filling up deserted shafts, it must be admitted they do so; but if proper regulations were made with respect to the Chinese, even this might be prevented. There are two statements in your letter I cannot reconcile; one is, that "the Chinese, instead of sinking holes and finding payable ground, prefer working headings, tailings, &c., &c.;" and the other is the complaint you make that when they "strike gold in a new lead," they do not immediately give the information to the "enterprising European." According to this statement they must sink holes, and sometimes find new leads; for I presume you have a better knowledge of gold-digging than to suppose that new leads of gold are ever struck in the "headings, tailings, and sludge thrown up by Europeans." The complaint against the Chinese for wasting water is the only legitimate one they can be fairly charged with, and even this I have seen stopped by the regulations of the local courts in Victoria.

With respect to their moral characters, their being slaves, and that terrible fellow described as "boss," I cannot reply to, never having seen them commit the atrocities you so graphically describe; but on all gold-fields there is this great difference between the Chinese and the enlightened Europeans. You have a public-house, and have lived in Tipperary Gully, and I think will bear me out in what I will state. You have seen disgraceful and disgusting rows in front of your own bar—drunken men, more like fiends—filthy and obscene language, fights that would have disgraced savages, your property destroyed—you yourself with a revolver by your side, to protect yourself and property—men begging subscriptions for men destitute and sick, daily—vagabonds of all kinds ready to take advantage of whatever might turn up. For the same population, did you ever on any gold-field find such a proportion of disreputable characters? I appeal to you if such can be said of the Chinese. Do they require a large force of police to keep them in order? Do they beg? Are they to be seen in a beastly state of drunkenness about the streets day and night? What are the crimes and depredations the Chinese have committed upon these fields? I have been here since they were first opened, and never heard of them. Your letter may please a certain portion of the Sydney public, but do the grievances you have stated apply to these fields? You know they do not. Were not the Chinese separate and distant from the Europeans? Is not Back Creek, from which they were driven off on the 30th June, fully eight miles from Tipperary Gully? If you were in the roll-up that day, you must remember the eloquent speech that was made by one gentleman not half a mile from the township, when he asked if there was any one in the crowd who knew the road to Back Creek. So greatly had the Chinese interfered with the Europeans that there was scarcely one who knew the way to Back Creek. One at last did volunteer, saying he thought he could find it, and when reached can any one justify the brutal proceedings that took place. Did not you ingore those proceedings and express your regret that they ever took place—call it a cowardly attack without any cause? Did not Cameron return in disgust when he saw the brutality and destruction that was being carried on—did anyone of the league attempt to justify it? I never heard of one doing so. Were not the majority of men assembled disgusted with the proceedings? The first men that were arrested were for being concerned in these proceedings. Were they not legally arrested for proceedings that every one knew were illegal. Then what caused the armed roll-up on the 14th July? Was a Sunday night the time to go and tender bail? Admitting it was, did it require a thousand men, many of them armed, to be there? Was it not intended to intimidate the authorities? Was not the deputation from the mob admitted to see the prisoners, so that they could assure the mob that they had not been forwarded to Yass? Were they not told they should not be removed until they had had a fair and impartial hearing on the following morning? You must know this; although I, for one, never supposed you were in that crowd, but from your statement at the School of Arts, with respect to the police firing first, which would lead me to suppose you were there, or you could not make such a positive assertion. If you were, I can only express my sorrow; for I did think that you had seen the error of those proceedings, and had withdrawn from them. Then what excuse can be offered for the proceedings of that night? You remember the day of the funeral; I was there, and heard that oration of Spicer's over the unfortunate man that lost his life. Great credit is given to the members of the League for the great influence they possessed over that mass of men—for the order they maintained during the absence of the authorities—that less crime of any kind was committed during that time than at any other. Granted—I for one must own it—but this, to my mind, does not improve the matter. If the members of the League did possess this great amount of influence—and they claim to have done so—how is it, then, they did not exercise it and prevent the "roll-up" of the 14th July?—for the release of prisoners implicated in the "roll-up" on the 30th June, which they one and all professed to ignore and be disgusted with? Can you or any one else answer this? If they could not prevent it, where is their influence? If they could, and did not, then in my opinion they are all equally to blame, and deserve no public sympathy.

You remember the manifesto issued by the League; you were then a member of it. You know the great desire expressed for religious and educational instruction. What have the great body of men at this place done to gain these great objects? Have they contributed one pound towards the support of a Protestant clergyman? Is there at the present time a place belonging to any Protestant denomination that service can be held in? A building situated in the centre of the town is offered for one hundred pounds. Is there any chance of its being purchased?—and if there is, what amount will the diggers subscribe? You know the great endeavours that have been made to establish an hospital—you know the absolute necessity of our having one—yet month after month passes and still we do not possess one. For whose benefit is it?—the mining population; and what do they contribute to the establishment of one? Were you present when the body of Lupton was taken to the Empire Hotel?—do you remember the oaths of revenge made upon that occasion? You remember the great sympathy expressed upon the day of the funeral for the widow and children of that unfortunate man, and the statements that he was brutally murdered, and the amount of money the diggers were prepared to give her as some slight compensation for the loss of her husband. Do you know if any public meeting to subscribe to so laudable an object, or any amount of money having been forwarded to her privately? If you do, let the public know, that at least one good action can be placed to their account, for you have signally failed in showing the grievances they labour under, or the virtues they are possessed of.

On your return to this place you will find Tipperary Gully almost deserted. The place I am now working in is the favourite spot for the bulk of the population. Now I ask you candidly and honestly if there is not a large class of the "enterprising Europeans" that have been connected with these riots to roll off the Chinese, if they had the chance of selling a supposed worked out claim at Tipperary Gully to the Chinese, but what they would do it, and think they had done something remarkably clever in doing the disgusting Mongolians, and would the next day if the Chinese succeeded in striking a new lead make one of a mob to roll up against them. This is in too many cases the "enterprising Europeans" idea of justice—although I for one, cannot see it. I may here remark that I do not consider that in these proceedings you have pursued a consistent course. If you are so opposed to the introduction of the Chinese and their being allowed to work on gold-fields, it may strike some people as rather singular, and opposed to your arguments, that you should sell your share of the mining claim you held on the Turon to those jackalls and slaves of China; but in this instance, I presume it was a case of pocket, not conscience, and that you did with all John's "no savvey," make him understand that he must down with the dust, which you did not decline to accept, even from a slave.

As already remarked, I have no wish to see another Chinese enter the country or another admitted upon the gold-field; but I do think the public should hear both sides of this much vexed question—that the Chinese we have induced to come to these shores may be protected in their just claims and allowed to work. We have only half the number there are on the Victorian fields—you hear of no attempts there to roll them off. The same measures adopted here will answer all purposes. On no other gold-field do you hear of such proceedings against the Chinese as at this place, and this alone is to be attributed to our present Government; for had they simply administered justice in the first proceedings—and passed regulations with respect to the Chinese on gold-fields—this Chinese puzzle would now have been settled; this place would have been in a far greater state of prosperity than it is at present, and the country would have saved some £100,000.

I remain, yours respectfully,
A GOLD DIGGER SINCE '52.

Chance Gully, Burrangong, August 15.

KENTISH v. SPAGNOLETTI.—To his Fellow-colonists and the gentle Public.—Friends and Gentlemen,—Not presuming to address you through the editor on a subject purely personal, yet having a great objection to being misapprehended by society with respect to any affair of mine brought under public notice, I adopt this mode of explaining to the readers of the Sydney newspapers of Saturday last the real circumstances of a case which, unexplained, makes me to appear, *prima facie*, both avaricious and as a mere poetaster conceited; whilst those who know me most intimately are well able to vouch for my characteristics being in a very opposite direction. When requested by Signor Spagnoletti, jun., to say what remuneration would be satisfactory to me, to induce compliance with his solicitation to try my hand at a sentimental ditty in response to, and to be written to the music of "Ever of Thee," which he had slightly varied, I smiled at his complimentary notion of "my possessing the ability" to do what he required to be done, and—being no mercenary—I did not desire, and I never dreamt of accepting other recompense, for any effort of my humble Muse, if sufficiently successful to satisfy the Professor, than, perhaps, a score or two of copies when published. As it happened, that a few months after this first and last meeting "my Poet's eye, in a fine fire of frenzy rolling," I suddenly became sufficiently "inspired" to throw off the lines which the talented musician of Balmain has, by his setting, enabled all captivated maidens to sing to their gallant captors at the Court of Venus, or in the temple of Apollo; I sent them to the Signor for approval or rejection, and not being honoured with any reply for three months—viz., until after they had been set to music, printed, and published in my name, but as the property of his father, who had the nonchalance actually to solicit me "to exert myself for the sale of his song" (!) which I was, and still am under the impression of being "my own song," and no more Signor Spagnoletti's than is his music mine—I naturally felt very indignant, and addressed to the composer and naive publisher, the following letter, which I leave to speak for itself. After waiting other four months, in vain, for the courtesy of a reply, I at length applied to the District Court, making a claim, as the author, of a moiety of the bagatelle, of what is estimated to be the value of a fourth share, of the net profits.

Had Signor Spagnoletti treated me with common civility, my expectations would have been satisfied by merely a moderate number of the songs for presentation to my acquaintances; but when compelled to make a demand, I dare to believe, that no publisher will deem twenty-five per cent. of the profits an unreasonable expectation on the part of an author, whose pen has created the same; and whose literary property has been published in his name, for the sole benefit of a rude and unscrupulous pirate.

(Copy.) To Signor Spagnoletti (meaning the son),

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your note and three copies of 'your song;' and having long felt surprise at no acknowledgment having reached me of your receipt of the words, which I enclosed under cover to you about three months ago; not suspecting a gentleman of discourtesy, I was under the impression that I had been misinformed as to your address, and that the lines which I posted to 'Balmain,' as soon as my Muse enabled me to throw them off, were lost; but having copied them into my MS. book, I had it in contemplation to get them set to music by Mr. Packer, and myself publishing 'The Captivated Maiden's response to her enamoured swain,' 'Ever of Thee,' at the same time with my 'Volunteers' War Song.'

"It is most annoying to me to be held up to the public as a fool by stupid errors of the Printer's Devil, as a fault in orthography will, of course, be attributed to the author.

"Had you, Sir, but condescended to consult with, or even had the decency to cause a proof to be shown to the author, before putting his words in the Press, he would have prevented this disgrace to himself, and blunders enough to damn the song with the public, notwithstanding its admirable arrangement, and to injure its sale, until republished with four corrections of the words. 'Any,' instead of 'my fond heart,' is a double error, as it destroys both the sense and the sound—the metre and the meaning. None but a foreigner could have permitted the word 'principle,' as of course written by me, to be printed 'Heavenly principal' (see English Dictionary); nor the points or stops to abound in errors—all of which, and 'claim' instead of 'love's chain invincible,' &c. Even the title page itself—is most disgraceful; and my name is neither Charles nor Christopher, but Lipscomb. But that's of no consequence.

"I confess that I should like to see the whole of the 250 copies at present printed, put into the fire, which are falsely stated to be published 'by the author,' which I am, who never sanctioned the publication, nor was informed of it; instead of 'by the composer,' which I suppose you claim to be, as having altered the arrangement of ——'s original music to 'Ever of Thee.' Having composed the words of this song expressly at your request, purely as a matter of business (for you are aware that I never had the pleasure of seeing you in my life, nor did I so much as know your name before that occasion, when accidentally meeting with me at Mr. Grocott's, and being shown my Volunteers' song, you were pleased to think that 'I was just the very person to effect for you,—a wish you had long entertained'—not being yourself poetical, as well as musical, viz., to get some suitable words written as a response to that most popular ballad, 'Ever of thee)' I beg leave politely, but distinctly, to give you notice, that your presuming to exercise the right of 'printing, publishing, and selling my composition,' and that, too, for your own exclusive benefit, is illegal, as well as in my opinion dishonourable, besides being ungentlemanly, and will not be tolerated 'by the author,' whose copyright is thus barefacedly appropriated without his consent, or even his knowledge.

"Unless a proper understanding and equitable agreement in writing, such as is usual, between the joint producers of a 'new piece' of vocal music, viz., the author of the words and the composer of the music be entered into forthwith, I shall place myself entirely in the hands of my attorney to institute such legal proceedings, under the extraordinary circumstances, as he may deem proper.

"It is not for me, but for the public only, to judge of the composition of my humble Muse (as of yours also), but several literary and musical acquaintances assure me that my verses (little as I think of them), happen to harmonise so perfectly in sentiment with 'Ever of thee'—one of the most popular songs of the day—that they are—I mean that our song is—sure of a good sale; and a professional—I mean musical—gentleman having asked me, 'whether I would take £50 for my share of the profits on its sale in these colonies;'—this circumstance, and the disgust which I naturally feel at your treatment of me (the illegality of which is even exceeded by what I cannot but view as meanness so outrageous as to be perfectly insulting; but I am free to admit, practised on me without any intention on your part, that I should so consider it) in not only publishing my song without my knowledge, but in coolly appropriating the copyright, just as if you had purchased it; which words of mine, attached to the old popular air, will realise, at first say 1000 copies, profit £75; and from time to time, for years, perhaps, more than a second thousand, also selling in the other colonies, and in England, for my share of which (far the greater part of the work, and perhaps of the merit, being mine—as my composition is new and original, whilst your composition consists of the slight variation from an old favourite air) you have been pleased most liberally to reward me with "Signor Spagnoletti's thanks" and a couple of his (whose?) songs, of the value of about 1s. 6d. or 1s. 9d. sterling; that being about the cost price of the three sent (two of which are soiled), in return for which extreme generosity you tell me that 'you trust that I will use all my interest for the sale of your song,' of my own composition, for your exclusive benefit!!!

"Having consulted a solicitor, I find that it is open to me to file an information againt you on affidavit, which will entitle me to an injunction, restraining you from making use of that which is exclusively MY literary property; or to bring an action against you for damages, for pirating, or illegally appropriating my copyright. But, Sir, I have no desire to do either, provided a proper understanding be come to immediately, by means of an agreement in writing to be prepared by my solicitor, at our joint expense.

"Requesting the favour of your immediate attention,
"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your very obedient servant,
"N. L. KENTISH.

"425, Pitt-street South, March 28th, 1861."

MR. FAUCETT AT YASS.

At the nomination for Yass Plains, on Thursday last, there being no opposition, Mr. P. Faucett (as stated in our telegram on the following day) was declared to be duly elected to represent that constituency in the Legislative Assembly. He then came forward and spoke as follows:—

Mr. Faucett said that as he felt particularly nervous from having been travelling upon the roads for the last two days, he hoped his friends would remain quiet while he was speaking. He begged to return them his most sincere thanks—("What about Cowper?") He would come to him by-and-by. He returned them his sincere thanks for the high honour they had done him. It was an honour he esteemed very highly indeed under the present circumstances of the country. For some time past he had been unwilling to take any part in public life—he had been anxious to remain in private life and to confine himself to the practice of his profession. Some of his friends, however, had been more anxious than he had been that he should again enter the turmoils of political life. There were but few constituencies in the colony—indeed, but one other besides this—that he would take such a journey as he had just done for the purpose of meeting the electors. It was gratifying to him, who knew so many of the electors personally, to receive a requisition signed by so many respectable persons, and particularly so to receive it from them after so long experience of his political conduct. At the present time they were still in the infancy of their political institutions, and one of the most difficult questions was to decide upon the particular institutions by which the country is to be governed, so far as the Upper House is concerned. Some people think that body should be nominative; others talk of abolishing a second House altogether, and others consider that it should be elective. It was a question which should not be disposed of lightly on an occasion of that kind; it was one which demanded deep thought, and had already engaged the deepest thought of the ablest men in the land—in England of the illustrious Brougham and Lyndhurst, of the present day, and of Bentham and others of former times; and in France especially the constitution of legislative bodies had occupied the attention of men whose experience ought to give importance to their opinions. It was their duty to mark well the thoughts and opinions of these great men, at the same time bearing in mind the peculiar circumstances of this country. During his political career he had made it his study to consider every question brought before him, and he had never been influenced by a pressure from without, except it was a pressure that was legitimate. He had never been influenced by any conviction but one, and that was to ascertain what was the most likely to prove beneficial to the community at large. Like most men he may have been mistaken in some instances in the views he had formed—in some instances the country thought he was wrong—(hear, hear)—and if so it was for them to decide. He would continue to act in all matters to the best of his judgment and experience. There was one leading question—the Land Bill—on which he had so differed; but he considered that it was a principle of the constitution, and was well known to men who had considered politics at all, that when the country is fairly called on to express its opinion on any question, and that opinion is positively expressed in a manner not to be mistaken, the constitution considered it ought to be adopted. On the leading principles of the Land Bill the country had been consulted, and its opinion was given expression to in a manner not to be mistaken; he was even inclined to think that opposition to it would be useless, and besides he believed it would be unconstitutional. Whatever his opinions on some of the principles of the bill may be, the matter must now be considered definitively settled. But in this particular instance he differed from many in the views he held, but principally with regard to free selection and deferred payments. It had been said that he was the enemy of the poor man and the friend of the rich man. He did not know what particular act of his had caused him to be so represented, and he denied that such was the case. When considering the Land Bill he had in his view the man of small means far more than the man of large means, united to a desire to deal fairly with the interests of the great mass of the community, whose interests are paramount. He had in his recollection some of the scenes that had taken place in the old country; they had heard lately of some of the landlords in Ireland removing their tenantry by wholesale—not by units, tens, or twenties, but by hundreds at a time. Many of them had come from the old country, and probably had witnessed scenes of the kind to which he referred. In dealing with the land question he had had these scenes before his mind, and had in view the desire not to see the man of small means treated in that way in this country. Whether the course he had taken was right or wrong, he had done so to the best of his judgment, and the country had since decided that free selection and deferred payments should be permitted. His wish was that when the poor man got his property he should get with it—whether he paid a large or a small sum, or even nothing at all, it was a matter of indifference to him (Mr. F.)—a title to the land, so that no man or Government could at any time turn him out for the non-payment of his rent. There was nothing to prevent a man becoming a tenant of another, and it would be unwise to interfere if he was so inclined; but he did not approve of the method by which a man paid five shillings an acre—or a quarter of what he has to pay eventually, getting three years to pay the remainder—and then has to prove by affidavit or some other means, to the satisfaction of the Minister for Lands, that he has resided on the land for that period, or otherwise, if not, forfeit possession. In how few instances would a man be able to do this. If he failed in his efforts, not from dishonesty, but from any other cause, as we are all liable to misfortune, how could he do it? He did not see why a poor man should be tempted by law to get into such a position. If during the three years he was unable to fulfil these conditions, the Government would have the power to turn him out. Whether right or wrong, his views were in opposition to this proposal at the time it was made; and these were his reasons for not being in favour of deferred payments. Again, it was said that the Land Bill provided for the squatters. He should be very sorry to see any interest disturbed—he should be very sorry to see the squatting interest disturbed. It is one of the great interests of the country; but at the same time he would never think of allowing it to interfere with any other interest, whether manufacturing or agricultural. He had over and over again heard the cry of "Down with the squatters." Well, if they were to go down, let them go down; but he was quite satisfied that many others would go down along with them. They now held licenses from year to year; under the Land Bill these licenses were extended to five years. If it were so in reality, it would be a great boon to them. Suppose that he was proprietor of a house, and let it for five years; that the tenant paid his rent regularly; and that he (Mr. F.) gave any person the right to go and take possession of one of the rooms leased by the tenant. He did not know what they would think of an agreement which permitted the landlord so to act; yet that was really what was wanted by the Land Bill. It was proposed to give the squatters a five years' lease, and allow any man who needed to go upon any part of the squatter's run, and select what suited him. (No.) If they looked at the Land Bill of Mr. Robertson, they would find it was so proposed; at all events, the Government had the right to take away any portion of the run when required for the public interests. (Hear, hear.) So far as this could be done, he approved of it, but he doubted if it was altogether right that any number of persons should go upon a run, to select from land leased for a number of years, without having leave or license. That course, however, had already been decided upon, and it could not be helped now. (Hear.) The squatters, in his opinion, will, notwithstanding all this, be the greatest gainers by it, as was now the case in Victoria, and they will be wise enough to avail themselves of all those advantages given to the poor man, as he is called: he was quite satisfied, when they examined the bill, they would see that they were able to get into their hands a very large portion of the best part of the country—and they all knew the great power capital always gives to any one possessed of it. He need not go into that question any further, as the Land Bill will no doubt be settled in the next session of Parliament. He came now to another question, which he looked upon as the most important one that was likely to engage the attention of the Legislative Assembly—it was the constitution of the second House. It had been proved to demonstration by Mr. Cowper that a nominee House cannot continue, when they found that any Minister has the power to swamp it when he chooses. (Hear, hear, and "Not at all.") He was sure his friend who made that remark was not in favour of a nominee House being continued. A body that can be swamped in that way is useless. ("The Lords can be swamped.") He (Mr. F.) said no. The House of Lords can nominally be swamped. ("The tailor is not one to-day.") He trusted that no friend of his (Mr. F.'s) would make any observation that ought not to be made. The House of Lords' powers and privileges were peculiar. They could never make another House like it. Many countries had tried to do so—France, for instance—but had not yet succeeded. The House of Lords was hereditary, and its privileges are so guarded that a Government cannot do anything contrary to those privileges. It was intended to swamp it—but a small number was required—but they never attempted a great number. He remembered a recent case in point. It was proposed to appoint a distinguished judge a baron for life; the House of Lords at once said it was unconstitutional to make a peer for life, as it tended to destroy the freedom of debate and the privileges of the House, and the peer for life was made a peer with the usual right of succession, and the privileges of the House of Lords were sustained. Whether they agreed or not to the swamping, it seemed quite clear to him that the second chamber must be made elective. However respectable the characters of the members may be—and the character of many of the former members of the House were of a very high order—their opinions would never have the force that those of a body constituted on an elective basis would have. It was a matter which required much calm consideration, but the sooner it was done the better, for they had a large amount of practical legislation in arrear, and they never would get on with practical legislation until they got rid of these two questions. There was one Act which he had assisted to a large extent in passing—the District Courts Act—in order to bring, as it was said, the law to every man's door, and in order that people who had differences to settle might not be obliged to go from this to Sydney for the purpose of having their cases decided; but at the same time it was better not to go to law; but if they would keep up lawyers, the nearer the courts were to them the better. They had no reason to complain of the part he had taken in this matter. There were many other questions in which he had taken an active part, in none of which it could be shown that he had ever attempted to benefit the rich man to the injury of the poor man. He did not believe the one was the enemy of the other. They were all dependent one on another, and it was the interest of all to work together. The rich depended on the poor more perhaps than the poor on the rich; the latter could not get on in his business without the aid of the poor man. Another subject materially connected with our interests was that of education. Notwithstanding there were some electors in this country who imagined they could some time or other get what they called a comprehensive scheme of education—(hear, hear)—yet he thought that if they had devoted as much attention to the subject as he had done—being particularly connected with one of the Boards—they would arrive at the same conclusion as he had done, which was, to pay the teachers properly, so as to secure well-informed and competent men. It was not the style of teaching—whether Denominational or National—after all, as many of them knew; for if they got a good teacher, he would, under any system, advance his pupils. Their police protection cost the country £200,000 a year—that is, it cost our population of some 300,000 about 13s. 4d. a head for every man, woman, and child. He did not think that this matter occurred to people generally, and it was a very large sum to pay men for walking about to protect property, &c.; and this sum was exclusive of the cost of courts of justice. But what was the sum they gave for educational purposes? With a struggle they succeeded in getting £50,000 or £60,0000, or £25,000 for the National, and £25,000 for the Denominational systems. This sum did not enable them to give teachers more than a labourer could earn—to teachers to whom they entrusted the instruction of their children in their early years, they gave a salary which placed them in a worse position than half the labouring people in the country. He said, get good teachers, and it mattered not what the system of education was, and the only way to get them was to increase their salaries. It was proposed at one time that the minimum salary should be placed at £100; if that had been carried, half the schools in the country would have been shut up. The liberal (as used in the present day) urged that one comprehensive system for all should be adopted. This was not his notion. He did not see why, if one person preferred the National, and another the Denominational, they should be prevented. The two systems did not necessarily clash with one another, and the country itself would decide in time which was the best. There was a great deal of good in both systems, and by a late alteration some of the National schools had become to a great extent Denominational. The National Board, some time ago, introduced what they called non-vested schools, which was merely another name for Denominational. Mr. Cowper had tried to carry a scheme, which he (Mr. F.) thought, in many respects, would suit this country: he failed, and tried another; and one of his (Mr. C.'s) friends had since told him that he was determined not to knock his head against the subject again. He hardly knew whether he need touch upon any other topic. (A voice: "Chinamen.") He was quite willing to give his opinion as to the Chinese; but if the gentleman who called "Chinamen" would only consider the present circumstances in which they are placed, he would be very unlikely to ask his (Mr. F.'s) opinion. ("We'll have it now.") If he would only consider the number of persons in prison awaiting trial for recent occurrences, he would acknowledge the impropriety of any person whose opinions would have weight speaking on this question, and he thought the position they had just placed him in gave his opinions some importance. The Chinese question ought not to be spoken of while men are about to be put upon their trial for proceedings connected with them, and were he there to express his opinion it might affect the position of those men when before a court of justice, or might even affect the general administration of justice. He felt particular difficulty at the present moment in speaking on this question; and, if nothing had occurred, would have done so without hesitation. It was a question that must engage the immediate attention of Parliament. He hoped they would not ask him to speak more plainly on the matter at present. (Hear, hear.) He did not think there was any other question to which he need allude. He felt the highest gratification at the honour they had just conferred upon him. Mr. Faucett concluded by making some remarks upon the way in which he had been abused by the press in some of the northern towns (which, was not stated), and by promising to devote the best talents he possessed—if he possessed any—to the interests of the constituency. (Loud cheers.)—*Yass Courier*, of Saturday.

MACLEAY RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

August 5th.—A much valued friend has just made me aware of the following circumstance:—A gentleman, on his way to Kempsey from Armidale, about three weeks since, attempted to cross the river where there is every reason to suppose poor Alexander lost his life. He was midway when he was convinced that to proceed would end in his being drowned. With much difficulty he was able to return, and he landed at the spot where Alexander was last seen alive, and is known to have encamped. After some hours searching he discovered the usual crossing-place, and passed over with facility, and without danger. The mention of this occurrence will, I am certain, induce the Government to direct that both those places should be marked so as to prevent disastrous results from travellers mistaking that which is unsafe for that which is safe. It will be a most acceptable proceeding to the settlers in both districts, who have relatives and friends constantly on the road between this and New England.

The weather has been very wet, and during the whole of to-day it has come down very steadily. Our mails are much in arrear, owing to the rivers beyond Port Macquarie being impassable.

The inhabitants of Frederickton and the lower portion of the river are anxiously looking for the trifling sum requested from the Government, to make the line of road to the Heads passable. It is beyond doubt in a frightful state, and those most interested, the settlers in the immediate neighbourhood, consider their application entitled to approval from the fact that, within the last twelve months, they have purchased Crown land to the amount of two thousand pounds, independent of the purchase made in past years, which sent much larger sums into the Treasury. About the judicious expenditure of the money there need be no apprehension, for there are several gentlemen in the vicinity who would watch its outlay, seeing that the labour performed adequately represented the money paid for it.

It has just been mentioned to me that the application from the Bench of Magistrates for a police boat has been assented to. In reference to this matter, it is desirable to observe that some of the most skilful boat-builders in New South Wales reside on the Macleay, and having the work done here would save expense, and obtain exactly what is required.

The New Moon arrived to-day, and starts downward to-morrow.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE POLICE COURT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I like your article about women-beaters, and I regret that so many ruffianly fellows receive sentences so utterly inadequate to their deserts. But you forget, perhaps, that sympathy for the ill-used wife,—who during her husband's incarceration is deprived of the means of subsistence,—will sometimes induce the magistrates to minimise as much as possible the period of the woman-beater's imprisonment. I am glad that you have drawn attention in so prominent a manner to the administration of justice in the Police Court. When I have nothing else to do, I stroll into the Central Police Office. No one who takes notice of its proceedings will believe in the adage, "There is no new thing under the sun." Not many days since, a culprit was brought before the Police Magistrate, on suspicion of having stolen something found in his possession, by the constable who apprehended him. "How will you be dealt with?" said the P. M. "Do you plead guilty?" "I plead guilty" was the reply. "Then," rejoined the solon, "I'll deal with you under the Vagrant Act! and send you to gaol for three months." On another occasion, a man was brought before the Bench for having violently assaulted a foreigner: a policeman saw the blow, which laid the complainant senseless on the kerbstone near Toogood's hotel, cutting his head most severely; the defendant was apprehended, and remanded day after day until the victim could be allowed to leave the Infirmary to give evidence; all he knew was that he was knocked down by some one, and that ever since he had been in the Infirmary. The constable, however, had sworn positively by whom the assault was committed. The case was postponed, in order to bring evidence for the defendant that the constable was mistaken! I made enquiry, and found that on their next appearance before the court the defendant was *discharged* at complainant's request. On another occasion, a man was apprehended in George-street, at three o'clock in the afternoon, as a rogue and vagabond. The constable said that the prisoner was walking quietly along the street, but that he knew him to be a man of bad character; and on this evidence the prisoner was sent to gaol. Very lately I visited the Court to hear a case in which my curiosity had been excited, when their worships refused to entertain it because that a similar cause between the same parties had been heard by other two magistrates, who, disagreeing, could not make an order—forgetting that in cases of that nature (affiliation) a fresh information may be based on each refusal of the defendant to support the child. This poor woman will therefore have to incur the expense of initiating another application—if she have the means.

QUIS.

19th August.

SMALL FARMS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—May I be permitted, through the medium of your columns, to solicit information concerning the why and wherefore so much delay exists in the disposal of the agricultural land adjacent to the township of Young. It is now twelve months since the discovery of the Burrangong Gold-fields, and as they have now become a settled and permanent gold-field, capable of supporting a population of thirty thousand miners, and we are obliged to depend on supplies from other agricultural districts, such as Bathurst, Yass, &c., whereas if we had farms adjacent to our gold-fields it would be the means of making the township of Young a permanent one, and after the lapse of a few years, able to support its own population.

I see by the *Government Gazette*, that there is to be another land sale in September, and why not have farms from five acres and upwards sold at the same time, so that many would be able to have produce in our market for the ensuing autumn. I hope this will not be overlooked, and I believe it is not the first time that the attention of the Government has been called to this neglect on their part.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
JOHN THOMAS MORAN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—By a paragraph in your Saturday's issue I perceive that a Mr. Flanagan complained, at a recent public meeting at Newtown, of having been oppressively taxed for some unimproved land at Waverley. Since reading this statement, I have searched the Assessment Book, and find that no person of that name has been taxed by the Municipal Council of Waverley.

I am, &c.,
A WAVERLEY COUNCILLOR.

Waverley, 19th August.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—By the Salsette, I have, this day, received "account sale" of the Porphyry wine shipped by me to London, last year, per Waterloo. The quantity sent was twelve cases, of three dozen each. Four of these cases were sent to the addresses of private friends; eight cases were intended for sale by the house of Walker, How, and Co., and my instructions were to the effect that the wine should be so disposed of that I should have it in my power to give the result publicly to my fellow colonists, with the view of showing to them the proper marketable value of genuine colonial wine.

The following is the "account sale" now received:—

"Account sale of eight cases Australian wine, received ex Waterloo, Captain John Young, from Sydney. Sold by order and for account of Dr. Henry Carmichael, of Porphyry, New South Wales.

One case, 3 dozen, at 40s. per dozen ...		£6 0 0
Six cases, 3 dozen each—say 18 dozen at 30s. ...		27 0 0
One case, 1 dozen at 30s., 2 used to fill up cases and as samples ...		1 10 0
		£34 10 0
Charges on six cases.		
Freight from Sydney, 7s. per case ...	£2 2 0	
Landing and dock charges, 3s. per case ...	0 18 0	
Duty, 5s. per dozen, or 15s. ...	4 10 0	
Customs, orphans' dues and Customs' stamps, and cartage from the docks, 2s. 6d. per case ...	0 15 0	
		8 5 0
No commission charged.		
Net proceeds ...		£26 5 0

E. V. O. E.

London, 26th June, 1861.

From this statement of account the colonists concerned have the power of judging for themselves as to the eligibility of exporting to London colonial wine of fair quality.

It will be observed that the charges for only six cases enter into this account. The expenses on the other two cases—as given in another account—were £2 15s., so that the "net proceeds" will be reduced to £23 10s. on these eight cases, giving thus, 19s. 7d. (nineteen shillings and seven pence) as the price per dozen netted for the wine in London *without charge of commission.*

On the other hand, adding to the price received for the wine in London, all the expenses of transit, and allowing no loss for breakage or samples, the price of such wine, *at the cellar*, should be 30s. 10d. (thirty shillings and ten pence) per dozen. Therefore, if the wine-drinkers of Sydney can procure colonial wine of the same quality, at somewhat about 30s. per dozen, or half-a-crown per bottle, they may consider themselves, in this matter, as on a par, in point of enjoyment, with their brotherhood in London.

In reference to this transaction, it is not improper for me here to mention that the Porphyry wine, thus shipped per Waterloo, was, from peculiar circumstances, most wretchedly got up. In the first place it was bottled and cased in a hurry, in order to be in time per Hunter River steamer for the sailing of the Waterloo. (A needless hurry it proved, certainly, as the Hunter River steamer, in passing down the river could not take the cases from my wharf.) Then a number of the bottles used were, from necessity, common porter bottles. Again, the only labels I happened then to have were odd-looking abominations, suggestive of the soda-water shop rather than of the wine-cellar; and, worst of all, the package of corks, which had just arrived from Sydney—ordered and paid for as wine-corks of the best description—were actually ginger-beer bottle corks of inferior quality. Under such circumstances the sample of wine thus sent had scarcely a fair chance of success, and must have owed, on that score, much to the friendly management of Messrs. Walker, How, and Co., to whom it was consigned.

To atone for these drawbacks, it is my intention to send, per favour of the Commissioners, a sample of what I consider wine of better quality, to stand examination at the Industrial Exhibition in London next year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY CARMICHAEL.

Porphyry, Seaham, 15th August.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Banco Court.—Cuthbert v. Sempill; Floyd and wife v. Taylor; Fisher and another v. M'Mahon.

Jury Court.—Fitch v. the Victoria Fire and Marine Insurance Company, part heard; Fitch v. the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Master's Office.—Newton v. Charlton, examination; re Penny and another (infants); re King and another (infants), minutes.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Monday, the 19th day of August, 1861.

Regulæ Generales.

1. Except as to causes, tried before this day, the 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, and 41st, of the General Rules made on the 23rd day of February, 1856, are hereby repealed.

2. Every application to stay execution, or for speedy execution, under the Common Law Procedure Act of 1853, shall be by summons or Rule Nisi only; unless made immediately after the verdict, to the presiding Judge.

3. When the Judge shall have reserved, or given leave to move the Court on any point, execution shall be stayed without any such application.

4. Where either party intends to move for a nonsuit, or new trial, or to enter a verdict, whether on any such point or not, he shall within eight days (or in causes tried on circuit, within fourteen days) after the trial, file in the Prothonotary's office a memorandum of such intention; together with all affidavits to be used in support of the motion. Provided that any such affidavit may be filed afterwards, by leave of a Judge or the Court.

5. Every such memorandum shall state on what day or days the cause was tried, and the verdict given, or other termination of the trial; the motion intended to be made, and the several grounds on which it will be made; and where the party had counsel at the trial, shall be signed by one of such counsel.

6. These rules shall equally apply to all motions in arrest of judgment, or for judgment non obstante veredicto, or for a venire de novo, or to increase or reduce the amount of the verdict.

7. All causes, in which any such memorandum has been filed, shall be entered by the Prothonotary in a separate list, in the order of filing; and the motions therein shall be made, in that order, on the first, second, third, and fourth days of Term—and on such other days as may be appointed by the Court for that purpose.

8. Every such motion shall be for a Rule Nisi, and be made by one counsel only; who shall be restricted to the grounds specified in the memorandum; and, if such Rule be granted, the grounds on which it was granted, shall be shortly stated therein.

9. All such Rules Nisi shall be entered in the New Trial Paper, and called on, in the order in which they were granted; and the party showing cause shall begin, and the party moving reply.

10. No more than two counsel shall be heard on such argument on either side. But these Rules shall not affect any practice, as to the allowance of counsel on the taxation of costs.

11. On every day in term, after the first four days, the first six New Trial Rules for argument shall be inserted in the paper. Any of these may be called on, as the Court shall order; and those in which no brief has been delivered for the moving party, (or he shall not be prepared to move, or shall not move, if required by the Court) may be struck out, with leave to the adverse party to sign judgment.

12. Where execution shall have issued, the Court may nevertheless vacate the judgment, and set aside or stay such execution; and, by rule, or order, or writ, for that purpose, cause restitution to be made—in such manner, and in such terms, as may be thought just.

13. In all causes hereafter set down for trial, the issues for trial shall be fairly copied on paper, with each separate count or plea commencing a new line, and numbered. And such copy shall be filed by the party setting down the cause, four days at the least before the trial; and, being signed or stamped by the Prothonotary, shall be taken to be the record, for the purposes of such trial.

Alfred Stephen.
Samuel Frederick Milford.
Edward Wise.

Woman Lost in the Bush.—On Saturday last, the wife of a man named Hinton left her home at Wattle Flat for the purpose of proceeding to Sofala on business. Not having returned home on the same evening, her friends became alarmed, and upon enquiry ascertained that she had last been seen halfway between Wattle Flat and Sofala, about eight o'clock at night on her road home. A search was at once instituted, and the bush between these two places was thoroughly scoured on Sunday. On Monday the search was renewed, but without any success, until late in the day, when our active sergeant-major Forbes discovered the body of the missing woman in a creek half a mile from the road. The poor creature was quite dead. It appears that she must have lost her way, and that she had fallen down the steep bank of the creek, as there was a wound on her head which evidently had rendered her insensible. The exposure to the severity of the cold nights, together with exhaustion, and the wound received in the fall, no doubt rendered the poor woman perfectly helpless, and she perished before she was found. A magisterial enquiry was held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.—*Bathurst Times.*

Violation.—On Friday morning, information was given to the police that a man named William Johnson had assaulted and violated the wife of George Hutchings. Hutchings and his wife occupy a hut near Rossiville, and the offence was committed about sundown on Thursday evening. Constables Wyatt and Walker were immediately despatched in pursuit of the offender, and arrested him at Darby Durack's, at Mummell, about eleven miles from town, and safely lodged him in the lock-up.—*Goulburn Chronicle.*

Marvellous Escape.—On Thursday last, as a young man was galloping past Market-square, Wollongong, his horse fell, and turned a complete somersault, causing the rider to do precisely the same. Both horse and rider turned completely over, and, when they recovered, found themselves lying on their backs—the young man's head within about half an inch of the horse's heels. The force with which the horse's heels struck the earth would have smashed twenty men's heads had they been placed under it. Strange to say, neither horse nor rider seemed much the worse for the fall. A more marvellous escape from certain death we never witnessed.—*Illawarra Express.*

Accessory to Bigamy.—Margaret Christie, charged with being accessory to bigamy, was tried at the Goulburn Quarter Sessions on Monday last, and acquitted on an objection taken by Mr. Walsh, inasmuch as she was indicted for being accessory before the fact, while the evidence proved that the prisoner was present at the marriage aiding and abetting.

SIR JOSHUA'S PUPIL.

(*From Once a Week.*)

A YOUNG apprentice with very little heart in the study of his craft, after the manner of young apprentices, toiling in a watch and clockmaker's shop in the town of Devonport, heard one day the fame of great Sir Joshua's achievements in London sounding through the country—became conscious that the good folks of the shire took pride in the son of the Rev. Samuel Reynolds, Master of Plympton Grammar School. Why should not he, the apprentice, become as great, or nearly so, a credit to Devonport, his birthplace, as was Sir Joshua to Plympton, his birthplace? Could one man only have art, abilities, and ambitions, and make for himself the opportunity to employ and gratify them? So the apprentice asked himself. And he must have been a clever fellow, that apprentice! He soon convinced himself—that was easy; but he convinced his family. He convinced several of his townsmen—difficult task, decidedly—that the best thing they could do with him was to send him up to town to study under his countryman, Sir Joshua, and to become, like him, a great painter. He had his way at last. In his twenty-fifth year he was painting in the studio of Reynolds, living under his roof.

After all, his dearest wishes gratified, perhaps the pupil was little better off. If cleverness, like fever, were contagious, it had been all very well. But the master was but an indifferent master. He could not, or would not, instruct. He was himself deficient in education—had few rules—only a marvellous love and perception of the beautiful, and an instinctive talent for its reproduction on his canvas. It was as certain as it was innate, but not to be expressed in words, or communicated or reasoned upon in any way. The deeds of genius are things done, as of course, for no why or wherefore, but simply because there is no help for it but to do them. So the pupils painted in the studio of their supposed preceptor for a certain number of years, copying his works; or, when sufficiently advanced, perhaps working at his backgrounds, brushing away at draperies, or such conventional fillings in of pictures, and then went their ways to do what they listed, and for the most part to be heard of no more in art chronicles. They had probably been of no more use to the painter than he had been to them. Certainly our friend the clockmaker's apprentice was. For when there arose a cry of "Who wrote Sir Joshua's discourses, if not Burke?" this pupil could give satisfactory evidence in reply. He had heard the great man, his master, walking up and down in the library, as in the intervals of writing, at one and two o'clock in the morning. A few hours later, and he had the results in his hands. He was employed to make a fair copy of the lecturer's rough manuscript for the reading to the public. He had noted Dr. Johnson's handwriting, for he had revised the draft, sometimes altering to a wrong meaning, from his total ignorance of the subject and of art: but never a stroke of Burke's pen was there to be seen. The pupil, it must be said for him, never lost faith in his master. Vandyke, Reynolds, Titian—he deemed these the great triumvirate of portraiture. Comparing them, he would say, that Vandyke's portraits were like pictures, Sir Joshua's like the reflections in a looking-glass, and Titian's like the real people. And he was useful to the great painter in another way, for he sat for one of the children in the Count Ugolino picture (the one in profile with the hand to the face): while posed for this, he was introduced as a pupil of Sir Joshua's to Mr. Edmund Burke, and turned to look at that statesman. "He is not only an artist, but has a head that would do for Titian to paint," said Mr. Burke. He served, too, another celebrated man. With Ralph, Sir Joshua's servant, he went to the gallery of Covent Garden Theatre, to support Dr. Goldsmith's new comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," on the first night of its performance. While his friends are trooping to the theatre, the poor author is found sick and shivering with nervousness, wandering up and down the Mall in St. James's Park. He can hardly be induced to witness the production of his own play. Johnson's lusty laugh from the front row of a side box gives the signal to the worthy *claque*, who applaud to an almost dangerous extent, in their zeal for their friend, because there runs a rumour that Cumberland and Ossian Macpherson and Kelly are getting up a hiss in the pit.

"How did you like the play?" asked Goldsmith of the young painter, who had been clapping his hands until they ached, in the gallery by the side of good Mr. Ralph.

"I wouldn't presume to be a judge in such a matter," the art-student answered.

"But did it make you laugh?"

"Oh, exceedingly."

"That's all I require," said Goldsmith, and sent him box tickets for the author's benefit night, that he might go and laugh again.

Sir Joshua's pupil was James Northcote, a long-lived man, born at Devonport in 1745, and dying at his London house, in Argyle-place, Regent-street, in 1831. If he had a Titianesque look in his youth, he possessed it still more in his age. Brilliant eyes, deeply set; grand projecting nose; thin, compressed lips; a shrewd, cat-like, penetrating look; fine, high, bald forehead, yellow and polished, though he often hid this with a fantastic green velvet painting cap, and straggling bunches of quite white hair behind his ears. A little meagre man, not more than five feet high, in a shabby patched dressing-gown, almost as old as himself, leading a quiet, cold, penurious life. He never married. He had never even been in love. He had never had the time, or he had never had the passion necessary for such pursuits, or he was too deeply devoted to his profession. He was always brush in hand, perched up on a temporary stage, painting earnestly, fiercely. "With the inveterate diligence of a little devil stuccoing a mud wall!" cried flaming Mr. Fuseli.

He received many visitors in his studio. He was constantly at home, and liked to talk over his work, for he never paused on account of the callers. He never let go his palette even. He went to the door with a "Gude God!" his favourite exclamation in his west country dialect, "what, is it you? Come in:" and then climbed his way back to his canvas, asking and answering in his cool, self-possessed way, all about the news of the day. Yet he was violent and angry, and outspoken sometimes, was Sir Joshua's loyal pupil.

"Look at the feeling of Raphael!" said some one to him.

"Bah," cried the little man. "Look at Reynolds: he was all feeling! The ancients were *bayats* in feeling, compared to him." And again: "I tell'ee the King and Queen could not bear the presence of *he*. Do you think he was over-awed by *they?* Gude God! He was poison to their sight. They felt ill at ease before such a being—they shrunk into themselves, over-awed by his intellectual superiority. They inwardly prayed to God that a trap-door might open under the feet of the throne, by which they might escape—his presence was too terrible!"

Certainly he was possessed by no extravagant notions of the divinity of blood royal.

"What do you know," he was asked, "of the Prince of Wales, that he so often speaks of you?"

"Oh! he knows nothing of me, nor I of him—it's only his *bragging!*" so the painter grandly replied.

He could comprehend the idea of distinction of ranks little more than old Mr. Nollekens, who would persist in treating the royal princes quite as common acquaintances, taking them by the button-hole, forgetful altogether of the feuds of the King's family, and asking them how their father did? with an exclamation to the heir-apparent of, "Ah! we shall never get such another when he's gone!" though there was little enough veneration for the King in this, as he proved, when he measured the old King, sitting for his bust, from the lip to the forehead, as though he had been measuring a block of marble, and at last fairly stuck the compasses into his Majesty's nose. Even the King, who was not very quick at a joke, could not fail to see the humour of the situation, and laughed immensely.

Modern taste prefers Northcote's portraits to his more pretentious works. The glories of Mr. Alderman Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery have pretty well passed away. However, Northcote's pictures were among the best of the collection. His "Arthur and Hubert," and the "Murder of the Princes in the Tower," and "The Interment of the Bodies by torchlight," were very forcible and dramatic works of art, and possessed more natural attractions than the pictures of many of his competitors. His pupilage with Sir Joshua prevented his falling into the washed leather and warm drab errors of tone that then distinguished the English school of historical painting. In the picture of the Burial of the Princes, Fuseli criticised:

"You shouldn't have made that fellow holding up his hands to receive the bodies. You should have made him digging a hole for them. How awfully grand; with a pickaxe, digging, dump, dump, dump!"

"Yes," Northcote answered; "but how am I to paint the sound of dump, dump, dump?"

The Boydell pictures were for a long time very popular, and the engravings of them enjoyed a large sale. Of course, Northcote despised Hogarth. Abuse of that painter seemed to be one of the duties of the British historical artist of that day. Yet he paid him homage; he painted a series of pictures, Horgarthian in subject, and proved to the satisfaction of everybody, one would think, the absolute superiority of Hogarth. Mr. Northcote's moral subjects, illustrative of vice and virtue, in the progress of two young women, are not to be mentioned in the same breath with the "Marriage a la Mode." Not merely were they deficient in expression—they were not equal in point of art-execution, though of course the more modern painter had planned to excel in both these qualities. But Northcote's portraits are really admirable—broad and vigorous—with much of Sir Joshua's charm of colour, if not his charm of manner exactly.

For fifty years he lived in Argyll-place, passing the greatest part of that time in his studio—a small room not more than nine feet by twelve, crowded with the conventional articles of vertu that were then considered to be the indispensable properties of a painter. His maiden sister—"Northcote in petticoats" she was often called, she was so like him in face, figure, and manner—superintended his frugal household. Its economy was simple enough. The brother and sister were of one opinion. "Half the world died of over-feeding," they said. They went into an opposite extreme, and nearly starved themselves. When there was a cry in the land about scarcity of food, they did not heed the panic; they were accustomed to a minimum of sustenance, they could hardly be deprived of that. Fuseli, who sowed his satire broadcast, exclaimed one day: "What! Does Northcote keep a dog? What does he live upon? Why, he must eat his own fleas!" But the painter did not attempt to force his opinions upon others, so the kennel and the kitchen fared better than the parlour. The servants were indulgently treated, permitted to eat as they pleased, and die in their own fashion—of repletion or apoplexy, if it seemed good to them.

If he was cold and callous, and cynical to the rest of the world, he was ever good and kind to the pinched elderly lady his sister. By his will he gave directions that everything in his house should remain undisturbed, that there should be no sale of his property in her lifetime. He was counselled by considerate friends to have all his pictures sold immediately after his funeral while his name was fresh in the memory of the public; it was urged that his estate would benefit very much by the adoption of such a course. "Gude God, no!" the old man would cry; "I haven't patience with ye! Puir thing! d'ye think she'll not be sufficiently sad when my coffin be borne away, and she be left desolate? Tearing my pictures from the walls, and ransacking every nook and corner, and packing up and carting away what's dearer to her than household gods, and all for filthy lucre's sake! No; let her enjoy the few years that will be spared to her; when she walks about the house let her feel it all her own such as it be, and nothing missing but her brother. I'd rather my bones were torn from my grave, and scattered to help repair the roads, than that a single thing should be displaced here to give her pain. Ye'll drive me mad!"

One day there was a great crowd in Argyll-place. Not to see the painter, not even to see a royal carriage that had just drawn up at his door, nor a popular prince of the blood who occupied the carriage, but to catch a glimpse of one about whom the town was then quite mad—raving mad, a small good-looking schoolboy, a theatrical homunculus, the Infant Roscius, Master William Henry Betty. Of course rages and panics and manias seem to be very foolish things contemplated by the cool grey light of the morning after. It seems rather incredible now that crowds should have assembled round the theatre at one o'clock to see Master Betty play Barbarossa in the evening; that he should have played for twenty-eight nights at Drury Lane, and drawn £17,000 into the treasury of the theatre. He was simply a handsome boy of thirteen with a fine voice, deep for his age, and powerful but monotonous. Surely he was not very intellectual, though he did witch the town so marvellously. "If they admire me so much, what would they say of Mr. Harley?" quoth the boy, simply. Mr. Harley being the head tragedian of the same strolling company—a large-calved, leather-lunged player, doubtless, who had awed provincial groundlings for many a long year. Yet the boy's performance of Douglas charmed John Home, the author of the tragedy. "The first time I ever saw the part of Douglas played according to my idea of the character!" he exclaimed, as he stood in the wings; but he was then seventy years of age. "The little Apollo off the pedestal!" cried Humphreys, the artist. "A beautiful effusion of natural sensibility," said cold Northcote; "and then that graceful play of the limbs in youth—what an advantage over everyone else." As the child grew, the charm vanished; the crowds that had applauded the boy fled from the man. Byron denounced him warmly. "His figure is fat, his features flat, his voice unmanageable, his action ungraceful, and, as Diggory says [in the farce of "All the World's a Stage"], "I defy him to extort that d—d muffin-face of his into madness!" Happy Master Betty! Hapless *Mister* Betty!

Opie had painted the Infant as the shepherd so well known to nursery prodigies watching on the Grampian Hills the flocks of his father, "a frugal swain, whose constant care," &c., &c. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who was a patron of the stage—or the people on it, or some of them—brought the boy to Northcote, to be represented in a "Vandyke costume retiring from the altar of Shakspere"—rather an unmeaning ceremonial. But the picture was a great success, and the engraving of it published and dedicated to the duke. He was then about forty—a hearty, bluff gentleman, supposed to be free and breezy in his manliness from his service at sea, kindly and unaffected in manner, had not the slightest knowledge of art, but regarded Northcote as "an honest, independent, little, old fellow," seasoning that remark with an oath, after the quarter-deck manner of naval gentlemen of the period.

The prince sat in the studio while the artist drew the Infant. Northcote was not a man to wear a better coat upon his back for all that his back was going to be turned upon royalty. He still wore the ragged, patched dressing-gown he always worked in. The painting of Master Betty was amusing at first, but it seemed, in the end, to be but a prolonged and tedious business to the not artistic looker-on. He must amuse himself somehow. Certainly Northcote's appearance was comical. Suddenly the painter felt a twitching at his collar. He turned, frowning angrily, but said nothing. The prince persevered. Presently he touched lightly the painter's rough white locks.

"Mr. Northcote, pray how long do you devote to the duties of the toilet?"

It was very rude of his Royal Highness, but then he was so bored by the sitting.

The little old painter turned round full upon him.

"I never allow any one to take personal liberties with me. You are the first that ever presumed to do so. I beg your Royal Highness to recollect that I am in my own house."

He spoke warmly, glanced haughtily, then worked at his canvas again. There was silence for some minutes. Quietly the duke opened the door and left the room. The painter took no notice.

But the royal carriage had been sent away. It would not be required until five o'clock. It was not yet four, and it was raining!

The duke returned to the studio.

"Mr. Northcote, it rains. Will you have the kindness to lend me an umbrella?"

Calmly the painter rang the bell.

"Bring your mistress's umbrella."

Miss Northcote's umbrella was the only one in the house. The servant showed the prince down stairs, and he left the house protected from the shower by Miss Northcote's umbrella.

"You have offended his Royal Highness," said some one in the room.

"I am the offended party," the painter answered with dignity.

Next day he was alone in his studio when a visitor was announced.

"Mr. Northcote," said the duke, entering, "I return Miss Northcote's umbrella you were so kind as to lend me yesterday."

The painter bowed, receiving it from the royal hands.

"I have brought it myself, Mr. Northcote," the duke continued, "that I might have the opportunity of saying that I yesterday took a liberty which you properly resented. I am angry with myself. I hope you will forgive me, and think no more of it."

The painter bowed his acceptance of the apology.

"Gude God!" he exclaimed, afterwards telling the story, "what could I say? He could see what I felt. I could have given my life for him! Such a prince is worthy to be a king!"

More than a quarter of a century passed, and then the Duke of Clarence was the King of England—William the Fourth. The old painter was still living, at work as usual, though weak and bent enough now, but with his brain still active, his tongue still sharp, his eyes still very brilliant in his lined shrunken face. "A poor creature," he said of himself, "perhaps amusing for half an hour or so, or curious to see like a little dried mummy in a museum." He employed himself in the preparation of a number of illustrations to a book of fables published after his death. He collected prints of animals, and cut them out carefully; then he moved about such as he selected for his purpose on a sheet of plain paper, and, satisfying himself at last as to the composition of the picture, he fixed the figures in their places with paste, filled in backgrounds with touches of his pencil, and then handed the curious work to Mr. Harvey, the engraver, to be copied on wood and engraved. The success of the plan was certainly as remarkable as its eccentricity.

He employed his pen as well as his pencil, contributed papers to the "Artist," and published, in 1813, a life of Sir Joshua. A year before his death he produced a "Life of Titian," the greater part of which, however, was written by his friend and constant companion Hazlitt.

He was in his small studio, brush in hand, very tranquil and happy, within two days of his death. It seemed as though he had been forgotten. "If Providence were to leave me the liberty of choosing my heaven, I should be content to occupy my little painting-room, with the continuance of the happiness I have experienced there, even for ever." He spoke of his works without arrogance. "Everything one can do falls short of Nature. I am always ready to beg pardon of my sitters after I have done, and to say I hope they'll excuse it. The more one knows of the art, and the better one can do, the less one is satisfied."

Sir Joshua's pupil—"Of all his pupils I am the only one who ever did anything at all,"—died on the 13th July, 1831, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

COUNT CAVOUR'S ENGLISH VISITS AND ENGLISH TRAINING.

(*From the London Review, June 15.*)

CAVOUR was well known among the ruling classes in England. When he visited this country in 1855, in attendance upon the King of Sardinia, nothing could exceed the cordiality and *empressement* with which he was received by our Ministers of State, and the high nobility who were honoured by the royal commands to meet the Sardinian monarch. The Count and his master were deeply impressed with the royal courtesies and magnificent hospitalities of Windsor. They were not less gratified by the triumphant entry which awaited the King on his arrival in the metropolis, and his enthusiastic reception by the countless masses who thronged the line of route when he visited the city with the Prince Consort, and partook of the hospitality of the Lord Mayor at Guildhall. At all these public displays, Count Cavour was, next to the King, regarded with interest and admiration.

Cavour, at the period of his last visit to England, was about five-and-forty years of age. He was of middle height, and of rather full habit, with short neck and florid complexion—one of those men with a plethora of blood, who are peculiarly liable to acute and inflammatory diseases. That the deceased statesman has fallen another victim to the lancet, is not doubted by our medical men; yet, in justice to the Italian physicians, who are a century behind our own, it should be known that the Count was of full-blooded, apoplectic habit; and that in the days when the garments of English Æsculapians literally "rolled in blood," and when people seemed to consider it a duty to have a vein opened once a year, he would have been bled without mercy in any inflammatory fever by the English Lettsoms and other practitioners of the Sangrado school of medicine.

Still Cavour when he visited England was in the prime of life and the full vigour of health. If we may sketch the portrait of his outward man, as he so lately stood and moved among us, we would say that this was a man of ruddy complexion and sanguineous temperament. His brown hair inclined to auburn. He always wore spectacles, which to a great extent concealed the eyes and much of the expression of the face. His face was somewhat full. He wore no moustache (the king, his master, had enough for two), but a brown whisker continued under the chin, and even then becoming tinged with grey. His lips were not full, and were frequently compressed in a manner indicative not only of great firmness of purpose but of the secretiveness which enabled him to cope with the French Emperor himself. When he smiled, however, and addressed those about him, it could be seen how conciliatory and persuasive the countryman of Machiavelli could be upon occasion.

An Englishman may feel some pride in reflecting that the two greatest continental statesmen of modern times, Napoleon III. and Count Cavour, passed many of their earlier years in England. They both studied profoundly our political institutions, were familiar with the working of our representative system, and recognised the extent of our national wealth and resources. Both these great men learned to estimate the weight and influence of public opinion in England, as it finds free expression as well in Parliament as in the press, and sought unceasingly, although with varied success, to enlist it in their favour. Napoleon found France in possession of a representative system which had not averted the perils of revolution and intestine commotion, and which he suppressed because the safety of his dynasty required that he should govern France by means of the army and with the strong hand. Yet if there should come a time when Bourbons and Orleanists agree to accept his sway, and the stability of his throne is assured, no man better understands the theory and practice of a constitutional government, or would, we might even assert, be more disposed to grant institutions and a free press to France.

Count Cavour, on the other hand, was called to the helm of affairs in a constitutional monarchy, threatened by no revolution within, and fearing no dynastic changes. Sardinia, in his time, was menaced by many and great dangers; but they were associated with foreign invasion and aggression rather than intestine convulsion. Victor Emmanuel's claim to lead and rule the Italians was, that he was a constitutional monarch, prepared to give representative institutions and an Italian Parliament to races groaning under the cruellest and most insensate despotism. Count Cavour's English studies and experience, and his familiarity with our Parliamentary traditions, admirably qualified him to be the minister of such a king. English freedom, commercial, political, and religious, was the model on which he sought to frame the young and nascent liberties of Italy. He aimed to give her freedom of commerce, to secure the liberty of the subject, and to give toleration and equality to all religious sects. When the advantage of our habeas corpus was pointed out to him, he showed that he was fully alive to the necessity of engrafting the principle upon the new Italian constitution in the manner most consonant with the feelings and institutions of his countrymen.

Seeing the aspirations after freedom which agitate Continental Europe, and the certainty that with the growth and diffusion of intelligence a larger amount of liberty must be conceded to the people of every nation, we are entitled to ask, whether young statesmen preparing to take a part in European administrations would not do well to consider a residence in England a necessary and essential part of their political training? As Athens of old attracted the youth of other countries to study eloquence, philosophy, and the arts within her walls, so England should be regarded by wise and discerning statesmen in continental states as the school of political philosophy for young men who propose to devote themselves to public life. Cavour's English training manifested itself in a thousand enlightened acts of administration, in the tone of his speeches, in the spirit and vigour of his measures, and his moderation in success. He drank of constitutional lore at its source and fountain-head, and on his return to his own country in 1842 his busy and teeming brain was full of schemes for adapting and assimilating English institutions and safeguards to Italian needs. In the political daily newspaper which, in conjunction with Count Cesare Balbo, he established in 1847, he earnestly advocated the interests of the middle classes, and laboured to establish a sound public opinion among them. If he did not openly propose to make them, as in England, the chief depositaries of political power, they were mainly present to his mind in the representative system he suggested on the model of the English Constitution, opposed alike to absolutism on the one hand and mob rule on the other. Cavour led the way in petitioning the king for a constitution, which was granted in 1848, and which has been the magnet towards which all Italy has since turned. Being elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies during the exciting period succeeding to Charles Albert's rash and premature declaration of war against Austria, Cavour on the one hand stoutly opposed the Mazzini party, and on the other urged an alliance with England as the best and safest guarantee for the success of the Italian arms.

In D'Azeglio's Ministry, formed soon after the defeat of the Sardinians by Radetzky, Cavour served successively the offices of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, of Rome and of Finance. There is scarcely a department, indeed, that he has not filled; for when, in 1852, he succeeded Azeglio as Premier, which he held without interruption until the conclusion of the Peace of Villafranca, and again after a brief interval until his death, he took upon himself, at various times, in addition to the Premiership, the duties of Minister of Home Affairs, of Foreign Affairs, and of Finance. In these departmental posts his knowledge of our political organisation and of our industrial institutions was of the greatest service to Sardinia. He greatly improved the financial condition of the country, introduced free trade, consolidated constitutionalism, weakened clerical influence, and by a master-stroke of policy brought Sardinia into alliance with England and France against Russia.

Napoleon has encountered the risks of a revolution in causing France to abandon her restrictive system, and enter upon the path of free trade. If the Emperor had not passed so many years of his life in this country, may we not doubt whether France would have relaxed her commercial restrictions for another quarter of a century? If Cavour, on the other hand, had not by his residence among us comprehended the genius of our institutions, and the breadth and depth of our moral influence in Europe, who shall say that Victor Emmanuel would at this moment wield the sceptre of a free and united Italy?

While England may proudly claim her part in the political education of the great Italian statesman, we may take hope and courage from observing that England is thus fulfilling the high destiny coveted for her by one of her greatest men, of "teaching the nations how to live." In looking around at the present moment, Milton's noble dream, indeed, seems on the point of fulfilment:—"Surrounded by congregated multitudes (he said) I imagine that from the columns of Hercules to the Indian Ocean, I behold the nations of the earth recovering that liberty which they so long had lost; and that the people of this island are transporting to other countries a plant of more beneficial qualities and more noble growth than Triptolemus is reported to have carried from region to region; that they are disseminating the blessings of civilisation and freedom among cities, kingdoms, and nations."

JOHNSON AND BLONDIN.

(Extracted, by *Punch*, from the latest edition of *Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.*)

THE next day was Saturday, and I called upon my revered friend in the Temple, and after some hesitation I mentioned that I had purchased tickets of admission to the Crystal Palace, to see the feats of the French acrobat, Blondin, who was to exhibit that day. I said that I did not know whether I should go or not.

"Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "why do you tell me a lie? You know that you have resolved upon witnessing this Frenchman's exhibition, and the weakness of the desire is less culpable than the cowardice of the mendacity that would veil it."

I admitted that I had a curiosity to behold an instance of the power of courage and skill in surmounting difficulties of a grave nature.

"You are a humbug," said my venerated friend. "You care nothing for the fellow's courage or skill, but you have a vulgar desire to go with the multitude, and perhaps a concealed hope that you may be present at a painful catastrophe."

I urged that the Prince of Wales, my sovereign's eldest son, had witnessed the sight, and rewarded the performer with a medal.

My honoured friend became exceedingly angry. "Do not," he said, "drag the name of a member of the royal family of these realms (royal, *de facto*, he added with a murmur to himself) into your miserable plea. The Prince of Wales, if not refusing to join in a transatlantic holiday, was gracefully discharging an instalment of the duty for which he was accredited to the West. You have no business on Sydenham Hill, and if you had a medal, so far from bestowing it upon Blondin, you would stick it upon your own hat, and repeat the Paoli farce. Let me hear no such nonsense."

But my character, as is well known, is one of invincible fortitude and pertinacity, and when I know myself to be in the right I am not easily put down. I therefore returned to the charge with a courage which almost astonished myself.

"Pindar sang the praises of horse-racing, Dr. Johnson," I replied.

"A horse is not a Frenchman, nor are you a Pindar," retorted my revered friend, with that quickness which belonged to him. The lively sally restored his good-humour, for he added, "You are not even a Pindar of Wakefield, though in your heart you despise Goldy's Vicar of that locality."

This was unjust, and I told him that though I did not think so highly of Goldsmith's little tale as some did, I was far from despising an elegantly written and moral fable. I then said, "Dr. Johnson, will you do me the favour to come and see Blondin?"

He laughed, and said I was putting him to that *experimentum crucis*—which I afterwards thought a most felicitous phrase, because the Frenchman had to "cross" the transept. I doubt not that I have lost hundreds of equally good things through my culpable negligence of transcription.

"Why, Sir," he said, "if you had asked me to purchase a ticket for this sight I should have peremptorily refused, because I am not justified in contributing to bribe a fellow-creature, though only a Frenchman and a mountebank, to risk the loss of his life. But as you have paid for the tickets, and as I shall not repay you, the *onus* is with yourself, and I will accompany you."

"We are at the Crystal Palace," I remarked, as the train entered the station.

"The building is not of crystal, nor is it a palace," said my illustrious friend.

The name, I said humbly, was given by *Mr. Punch*.

"*Mr. Punch* is a great authority," said Dr. Johnson, removing his hat for a moment, and I willingly accept his nomenclature. The fact had escaped me."

So ready was he to own an error when it was properly brought before him.

"*Mr. Punch*," he continued, "is most fortunate in selecting denominations. It was he who gave the name of *Arcadia* to that new arcaded garden and locality at South Kensington, a name which I observe the journals are all adopting without acknowledgment of the original inventor. But few can so well afford to be robbed, though the wealth of the Bank of England is no excuse for the criminality of the burglar."

We proceeded across the beautiful garden, and my revered friend, whose classic recollections were ever ready, pointed to the Mercury on one of the water temples, and remarked that there was a Blondin ready perched. I said, "*Stat in æternum*," but was immediately and sternly rebuked by my honoured friend for a light use of a word signifying eternity. "But," he added, playfully, "do not be cast down, for you yourself are an everlasting donkey." This reassured me, and we ascended to the gallery and took our seats. Gazing down upon the vast area, on the sides of which and around it were nearly 10,000 persons, Dr. Johnson whispered slily.

"Do you think as many persons would come to see *you* supported by a single cord?"

I felt hurt, for, though I am conscious of many shortcomings, it was wounding to think that the greatest moralist of the age had ever seriously contemplated my coming to be hanged.

"Do not be a fool," said Dr. Johnson, kindly. "You will repose in your Scottish mausoleum, followed by an incalculable array of semi-denuded Caledonian boors; so be happy, and survey mankind."

The Frenchman came upon the rope, ran, tumbled, stood on his head, feigned to slip, lay down, walked backwards blindfolded, and performed his other extraordinary gymnastic feats at an height of 180 feet from the floor that had been cleared below. Military music played, the vast assembly applauded, and tears came into my eyes.

"What are you blubbering for?" said my illustrious friend. "Do you envy that poor acrobat his triumph, or do you imagine that you yourself could perform those feats better? In the first alternative the sentiment is unworthy; in the second, the vanity is egregious."

Thus did he ever seek to improve my mind and heart, and what do I not owe to him? I told him, however, that he misjudged me, and that I was weeping to think that 10,000 of my fellow-creatures had assembled to derive excitement from the chance of a French mountebank breaking his neck.

"Spare your tears, and stow your twaddle," responded my venerable friend. "They have come for no such savage purpose. They have heard that a person has acquired the art of safely walking on a suspended cord, and they evince a laudable desire to witness a triumph of courage and of skill. Do you degrade your fellow-subjects to the level of the Roman spectators of gladiator-fights? Is there one person in that crowd who would turn up the thumb, if doing so would bring down that acrobat to that floor?"

I did not dare to remind him that he had summarily crushed my own plea in his chambers, but I asked him whether he would take anything to drink. He was condescending enough to partake of a bottle of Scottish ale with me, and seasoned it by a good-humoured gibe at my selecting liquor bearing the name of my country.

"The health of the French acrobat, with the American reputation, in a tumbler of Scotch ale!" he said.

"Drunk by Dr. Johnson," I ventured to add, "whose reputation is neither French, nor American, nor Scotch, nor English, but universal."

"You are a thundering humbug," said my revered friend, smiling. I have reason to believe that he was pleased, for he permitted me to pay the cab from the terminus to the Temple.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE Prince of Wales has offered a silver challenge cup to be shot for by the effective members of the Cambridge University Volunteer Corps at the end of the October term.

A letter from Gotha states that much public spirit prevails there respecting a grand German rifle association now being organised, and a shooting match which is about to take place. The reigning Duke, the ladies of Gotha, and the authorities of the town have given handsome prizes to be contended for, and the Prince Consort of England has sent a silver goblet, and a Whitworth rifle complete, in a handsome case.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE POPE. Cracow, June 5.—The *Czas* of to-day says:—"The Pope has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of Russia, rejecting his request to issue a Papal bull against the manifestations of the Poles, and threatening the Emperor with the judgment of God on account of his persecution of the Christian Church, and the slaughter of unarmed people." The *Czas* supposes that in consequence of this letter, the Emperor of Russia will recall Count Kisseleff from Rome.

Professor Owen has read a short paper "On the Brain of Man and Apes" in the new number of the *Annals of Natural History*, illustrated by exact copies of the figure of the smallest negro's brain and of the brain of the chimpanzee—the latter as figured by the Dutch anatomists. He says that his own dissections of the brains of the chimpanzee and ourang-outang, and of a partially-decomposed one of the gorilla, have assured him of the accuracy of the Dutch anatomists' figures as rightly and truly representing the degree to which the brain in the ape approaches in size and structure to that in man, save that in the gorilla, in connection with its greater proportional muscular development, the proportional size of the cerebellum is larger than in the chimpanzee and ourang; and in that respect both the latter apes seem to approach nearer to man. But the difference, as compared with the negro, he says, is so much greater than is that observable between any two steps in the descending series from the chimpanzee to the lemur,—or, in other words, the rise in the cerebral development is so great and sudden in the negro, especially when the bulk of man's body is considered,—that it seems to constitute one of the most important of the differential structural characters between the human and ape kinds.

According to the *Gazette de France*, the eccentric Marquis de Boissy means to move in the Senate that the remains of Louis Philippe shall be brought to France for interment, thus returning the compliment paid by Louis Philippe to the memory of Napoleon I.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.—It is well to be alarmed sometimes. In watchfulness alone is safety, and watchfulness is prompted by alarm. The latest news from the South, touching letters of marque, is that there have been 3000 applications, and many of these from foreign States. We presume, in the parlance of the Southern Confederacy. This part of the programme is the least improbable of the whole, certainly the least impossible. It would be claiming too much for any nation or any people to say there were no dishonest men, or none who would sacrifice honour for the lust of gain. We believe that in every large Northern seaport men might be found who would not hesitate to arm and equip vessels to prey on Northern Commerce. These men are not only the fittest tools, morally speaking, for the use of the confederated rebels, but from their position and knowledge will make the most available material. That the South, as such, can ever send out an armed fleet is absurd. To procure such a fleet elsewhere not only costs them nothing, but is the one absolute necessity for replenishing their coffers. There is everything, too, in a rice commerce to tempt the cupidity of adventurers, and to offer sufficient inducements for quasi Union men at the North to risk their capital and their reputation (?) in furnishing and fitting out vessels for privateers. It is not the South nor the Southern navy we have to dread, so much as the mercenaries who may aid the South and furnish a navy. Let our merchants look to this, and see that every precaution is taken, not only to prevent any vessels being fitted out from the North, but to place themselves in a position to protect their property against Southern piracy.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The editor of a newspaper, being challenged, coolly replied, that any fool might give a challenge, but that two fools were needed for a fight.

Charles II., playing at tennis with a dignified prebend who had struck the ball well, the former exclaimed, "That's a good stroke for a Dean." "I'll give it the stroke of a Bishop, if your Majesty pleases," was the suggestive rejoinder.

"The arrangements of nature are admirable," exclaimed a pretty belle during the late high wind. "The same wind which disarranges our crinoline blows dust in the eyes of the wicked young men who would take advantage of our confusion." Philosophical young lady that!

The *Limerick Reporter* announces the death of Mrs. O'Brien, wife of the Irish agitator.

Sisters Amandine and Terese, the superior, and infirmary attendant of a convent at Hautrages, Mons, have been sentenced, the former to six months' imprisonment and 400f. fine, and the latter to one month and 50f., for concealing and ill-treating an insane nun.

"We have reason to know," says the *Nord* of Brussels, "that the Belgian Government has opened negotiations with England for a treaty of commerce, on the basis of that just concluded between France and Belgium."

THE MARRIAGE OF GARIBALDI'S DAUGHTER.—According to the Turin correspondent of the *Daily News*, the marriage of Teresina Garibaldi with Major Stefano Canzio took place on Sunday week, in the General's private chamber in his farmhouse at Caprera, the Vicar of the neighbouring isle of Maddalena performing the nuptial office. The happy couple sailed next day to Genoa, where an acclaiming populace greeted their landing on the quay, and six young girls, in the name of all their sex in that city, crowned the bride with flowers.

VOLUNTEERS THROWING A PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS THE CLYDE, AT GLASGOW.—Her Majesty's birthday was set apart by the inhabitants of Glasgow as a day of general rejoicing. Business was to a large extent superseded, the city bells were rung, and the great body of the people turned out in holiday dress. By far the most attractive part of the birthday celebration was the Volunteer Military Engineers' operations, it having been resolved to test the first company's training in bridging the Clyde. We give from the *North British Daily Mail* a few particulars of the interesting proceedings:—The first and second companies of Military Engineers, under Captain Johnstone and Captain Rochead respectively, mustered on the south side of the river, a little above the Humane Society's House, at six o'clock a.m., and shortly before seven the men of the first company commenced operations, the second company acting as a guard of honour. The bridge was thrown across that part of the river known as the "Peat Bog," at which point the stream measures 200 feet at low water. The bridge was boomed out from the south side, and the piers were formed of puncheons. Each pier consisted of seven casks, which were put together by a party of sixteen men of the company, under the direction of a sapper. The casks were lashed and braced together by pieces of timber laid parallel to the ends. A party of sixteen men of the company, under the direction of a sergeant, received the piers after their formation, and launched them. They were kept in position by a party of six men, who stood in the water and connected the piers in pairs, and the superstructure was laid by four men, who stood on the pier nearest the shore, and received the necessary timber from the party launching the piers. A boat's crew, under the direction of the colour-sergeant, cast anchor on the port and starboard sides of the bridge, and brought in the end of each cable to men placed on the ends of the piers to receive and belay them, after having hauled them into their position. The entire bridge thus consisted of a succession of piers, on which the superstructure rested, and the buoyancy of each pier was about 2¼ tons. The entire length of the bridge was 235 feet, and the width of the superstructure 12 feet. The superstructure consisted of heavy pieces of timber placed like joists, with their extremities resting on the piers, and these were covered with flooring. After the completion of the bridge the working party were formed into rafts' crews, six men forming a crew, under the charge of a non-commissioned officer. Three of these crews formed on the port side of the bridge, and three on the starboard side. During the passage of the troops the rafts' crews were called to attention and to face inwards, thus forming a kind of living parapet along each side of the bridge, which was adapted for the passage of cavalry, light artillery, and infantry. The time occupied in erecting the bridge was little more than three hours and a half. The whole work was gone through in a manner which called forth the praise of experienced military men; and few could believe, when they looked at the stability and regularity of the pontoons, that the only education the men who built the bridge had had was obtained in little more than six weeks in a large dry store, where they had been taught to make piers and rafts into a bridge which would pass any army over. The bridge was severely tested by the marching of several volunteer corps across it, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It was a good notion of the Canadian Government to employ the celebrated photographer Notman, of Montreal, to prepare a series of photographs of all that is interesting in the Canadas, and to present it to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as a souvenir of his visit to the colony. The case is made to contain three folios, and is a splendid specimen not only of Canadian maple, of which it is constructed, but also of colonial workmanship. The clasps, binding, and angle pieces are of silver, beautifully chased and ornamented. The interior is lined with green velvet. The folios, three in number, are equally beautiful as specimens of colonial skill and taste. Neatly mounted in them are about 600 photographs of all sizes, comprising views of all the great waterfalls, cities, public works, and remarkable places in the colony, as well as of events that occurred during the Prince's visit. The great lakes and the depth of the wilderness have also been photographed, to make the work complete. The whole reflects the highest credit on Mr. Notman, both for the taste and judgment shown in the selection, and the manipulative skill with which the pictures were executed.—*Illustrated London News.*

GLEANINGS FROM THE CENSUS RETURNS.—The number of English emigrants from the United Kingdom in the ten years between 1851 and 1861 was 640,210, and the number of registered births over registered deaths in the same period was 2,260,576. This would leave an increase of 1,620,366, but the actual augmentation enumerated on the 8th of April, was 2,134,116, showing that 513,750 births must have passed unregistered in the ten years. The population of London is nearly equal to that of the twenty leading provincial towns having a population of 70,000 and upwards—Bolton, Birmingham, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, Oldham, Portsmouth, Preston, Salford, Sheffield, Stoke-upon-Trent, Sunderland, and Wolverhampton—all put together, the metropolis having 2,803,034 inhabitants, and the great provincial centres, 2,963,945. The population of the latter is, however, increasing more rapidly than that of the metropolis, the augmentation having been 440,798 in London, as compared with 591,058 in the provincial towns—so that Cobbett's "great wen" is not, as some assume, absorbing all the power of the State. The metropolitan district increased in population at the rate of 18 per cent.; the great centres of manufacturing industry at the rate of 24 per cent.; the second-class towns at the rate of 17 per cent.; and the little boroughs at the rate of 4 per cent. The excess of the fair sex in England amounts to the alarmingly large total of 544,021; but this disproportion between the sexes is not universal, the rougher section of humanity being in a majority in Derbyshire, Durham, Essex, Herefordshire, Kent, Hampshire, Staffordshire, and Westmoreland. In Middlesex there are 165,389, and in Lancashire 86,100 more women than men; and the agricultural counties also reflect the continuous drain of emigration upon their adult male population.

THE BURNING WELL NEAR PONTEFRACT.—This singular phenomenon is to be seen near the Featherstone station in the vicinity of Pontefract. Five or six weeks since, in boring for coal, the sinkers penetrated a bed of shale at a depth of 120 feet, upon which the water previously rising through the bore-hole was suddenly ejected like a fountain to the height, it is said, of thirty feet above the surface of the earth, impelled by the violent efflux of gas which the perforation had liberated from its cavernous laboratory; and, on the application of a lighted match (after the subsidence of the jet) near the surface of the water which covered the orifice, the gas escaping through it instantly took fire, blazing up occasionally to the height of at least three yards, and dancing and flickering in red flames over the well, which heaved and bubbled like a witch's cauldron beneath. Not much water appears now to rise through the bore, but the flow of gas has been continuous since the commencement, attracting great numbers of people to witness its ignition; and such is the force with which it ascends that the water in the well or basin, which is about three yards in diameter, and four to five feet deep, is kept in a constant state of violent ebullition, and frequently heaped over the orifice two or three feet above its general level. The flames are not readily quenched, though at intervals blown out by the wind; though hot they do not very perceptibly raise the temperature of the water.

DEATH OF THE GRETNA-GREEN BLACKSMITH.—The death of John Murray, of Sark Bar Hotel, Gretna-green, at the age of sixty-three years, is announced. Mr. Murray (says a local journal) was the successor of the original blacksmith who riveted so many matrimonial chains in the old days of runaway matches. Upon the death of that son of Vulcan, his mantle fell upon Mr. John Murray, and he in his turn for many years drove a brisk trade in making happy or miserable, as the case might be, many hundreds of couples who sought his kind offices.

The weight of charge required in firing the 100-pounder Armstrong gun is 14 lb. for the elongated shot, and 12 lb. for the common and segment shells.

The preparations for the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to the Curragh are being rapidly pushed on. The Prince and suite will occupy the buildings of the Commander of the Forces, which are now being improved. The reviews this year will be on a larger scale than ever yet witnessed at the Curragh.

The Admiralty have decided upon a general muster and review of the gunboat tenders to the Coastguard ships. The flotilla, in number forty-six, will, it is expected, rendezvous at Portland, and will form a very imposing spectacle. Three or four of the Coastguard ships will, it is expected, accompany the flotilla.—*United Service Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon, John Fitzwarren, a small settler residing at Lake George, was returning home from Goulburn, in company with a man named John Frost. Fitzwarren was riding a young and somewhat unmanageable horse, and, in crossing to cut off a corner of the road, the animal ran him against a tree, and knocked his brains completely out. The deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.—*Goulburn Herald.*

THE YASS GAOL.—The Colonial Architect has reported to the Government that the present gaol in Yass is incapable of further alteration, and suggests that a sum of £2000 be placed on the Estimates for 1862 for erecting a new building.—*Courier.*

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPALITY.—At a meeting of Woollahra Municipal Council on the 13th instant—Present: The Chairman (Mr. Samuel Thompson), councillors Gorman, Holdsworth, Phillips, Edwards, Oatley, and Thomas—the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the Improvement Committee was brought up by councillor Gorman, who gave notice of motion that it be adopted at the next meeting. The report of the Double Bay Reserve Committee was brought up by councillor Edwards, who gave notice of motion that it be adopted at the next meeting. The report of the Gas Committee was brought up by councillor Edwards, who gave notice of motion that it be adopted at the next sitting of the Council. Letters received during the past fortnight were read: 1. From Dr. Fullerton; referred to the Improvement Committee. 2. From the secretary of the Gas Company; referred to the Select Committee. 3. From the Waverley Municipal Council, which the clerk was instructed to answer. 4. From the Department of Lands, in reference to the township of Woollahra, &c. 5. From the Surveyor-General, informing the Council that the Governor had been pleased to comply with their request in reference to a grant of land for a pound, and stating that the quantity of two roods would be set apart for the purpose. No. 6, from Mr. James Kingston. A list of the rates outstanding to the end of December last, was laid on the table by the council clerk. A petition from Piper-street, signed by Robert M'Donald, &c., was received by the council, and referred to the Improvement Committee for their consideration and report. A numerously signed petition from ratepayers in Denison-street, &c., was handed in by councillor Gorman; it was received by the council and referred to the Improvement Committee. Pursuant to notice councillor Gorman moved the adoption of the report of the Improvement Committee, 30th July, seconded by councillor Edwards and carried. Pursuant to notice councillor Phillips moved "That £150 be voted for the formation and drainage of Bay-street," seconded by councillor Edwards. An amendment was moved by councillor Gorman, "That further information be got as to the cost of drainage, &c., and that the matter be referred to the Improvement Committee," seconded by councillor Holdsworth. Councillor Phillips withdrew his motion, and the amendment was carried. Pursuant to notice, councillor Phillips moved "That Captain Bromfield's letter of the 23rd ultimo be taken into consideration," seconded by councillor Oatley, and carried. It was moved by councillor Phillips, seconded by councillor Oatley, and carried, "That Captain Broomfield's offer in reference to his allotment on the Point Piper estate, to hand the same over to the Council, as a site for council chambers, &c., for the sum of eighty pounds, be accepted." Carried unanimously. The clerk was instructed to write to Captain Bromfield, to request him to forward the deeds to Mr. Norton's office, Elizabeth-street. The following accounts were ordered to be paid:—Pay-sheet, week ending 6th August, £33 15s; ditto, ditto, 18th August, £26 19s 9d; cartage, Edward Dunn, £63 6s 1d; Joseph Gale, £3 17s; S. Kennedy, £3 10s; Butler and Palmer, on account of William-street contract, £28 10s; total £157 17s 10d. The Council adjourned until the 27th August.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF RANDWICK.—At the usual fortnightly meeting held Thursday, 15th August, present, the Chairman, Messrs. S. H. Pearce, James Pearce, Hooper, and Kidman the following business was transacted:—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The letters sent by order of the Council since the last meeting were read. Report: The honorary surveyor brought up a report respecting the cost of making Brook-street as far as Mr. Jones's fence, estimating the same at £160. Finance: The following accounts were placed before the Council, passed, and the treasurer authorised to pay the same, viz., cartage and labour in Whale-street, £16 1s.; purchase of tools and blacksmiths' work, £2 4s. 9d.; total, £30 16s. 2d. Tenders were opened for fencing in the land on Coogee hill for Council chambers. Resolved that the tender of Mr. R. Burmingham be accepted by the Council—the Chairman having informed the Council that he had seen Mr. Row, who had promised to let him have some kind of plan to present in time for the next meeting. The Council then adjourned till Thursday, the 29th, at seven o'clock.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—August 19.

Lord Ashley (s.), 300 tons, Captain Wheeler, from Nelson 12th instant. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Henderson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Heath, Rev. D. P. Greenstreet, Mrs. Hardman, Mrs. Shepperd, Miss Ross, Messrs. Crisp, M'Donnell, Thomson (2), Cain, Lawrence, Fallon, Scrivener, Dashwood, and 11 in the second cabin. I. R. M. Company, agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 19.

Royal Saxon, for Madras.
Yarra, for Melbourne.
Mary and Rose, for Melbourne.
Ellen, for Twofold Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 19.

Lola Montez, for Brisbane; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay.

CLEARANCES.—August 19.

Gipsy, schooner, 45 tons, Captain Shepherd, for Twofold Bay, with sundries, and 20 passengers.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 19.

Coraki, from Richmond River, with 55,000 feet cedar; William Heslet, from Pambula, with 36 tons potatoes; Daring, and Sarah, from Broken Bay, with 40,000 shingles, 40 tons coal; Leisure Hour, from Terrigal, with 11,000 feet timber; Porpoise, from Shoalhaven, with 46 tons potatoes; New Moon (s.), from Macleay River, with 350 bags maize, 12 boxes eggs; Reindeer, and Peahen, from Brisbane Water, with 17,000 feet timber, 5000 palings; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 162 bales hay, 154 hides, 26 dozen pumpkins, 6 bags oysters, 2 coops poultry, 2 horses, 12 pigs, 150 sheep, 7 quarters beef.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 19.

Ellen Collier, for Botany; Sarah, for Broken Bay; Booroowang, for Nambuckra; Sarah Ann, for Brisbane Water; Comet, for Paterson River.

IMPORTS.—August 19.

Lord Ashley, (s.), from Nelson: 2550 ounces gold, 9 packages, Union Bank; 455 ounces gold, Oriental Bank; 10 ounces gold, Master Mint; 1 horse, Wilkie; 8 packages, Higham; 44 cases wine, 2 cases cigars, S. A. Joseph; 2 cases, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 625 bags potatoes, H. Beit; 340 bags potatoes, Powell; 1 hogshead ale, Order.

EXPORTS.—August 19.

City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 1 box, F. M'Nab and Co.; 3 packages, W. Dean and Co.; 80 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 4 packages, J. and E. Row; 24 tubs butter, P. N. Russell and Co.; 5 hogsheads eggs, 6 kegs butter, 2 packages, C. B. Bond; 2 packages, C. Payne; 1 box, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 500 bags oats, H. H. Beauchamp; 14 cases fruit, G. C. Watson; 1 case, A. S. N. Company; 41 cases fruit, G. Spurway; 1 cask, E. Manning; 2 packages, M. M. Campbell; 1 case, Young and Williams; 10 bags oysters, Kimber; 1 case, J. Levicks and Co.; 248 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 6 packages, C. Riley; 2 cases, Sands and Kenny; 8 hogsheads eggs, J. Head; 120 packages fruit, J. Freeston; 48 packages fruit, T. Johnson; 73 cases, Griffiths; 2 packages, J. Watson; 1 case, Bishop of Sydney; 46 cases fruit, M. Lawless; 23 packages fruit, J. Norris; 35 packages, P. James; 29 packages fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 13 kegs butter, Instone; 325 cases fruit, R. J. Hardy; 55 cases fruit, J. Fogarty.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hongkong.—By the Morning Star, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Kate, this day, at 6 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Gazelle, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Urara (s.), on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m.

For Valparaiso.—By the Japanese, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE BENARES.

General Post Office, August 12th, 1861.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer BENARES will be made up at this office on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz.:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern Countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters not addressed to the United Kingdom will not be received after 4 p.m. 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m. 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m., 22nd instant.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards, August 19: Eagle, schooner, 125 tons, Captain Linklater, for New Caledonia; Bengal, barque, 479 tons, Captain Roels, for New Caledonia; Yarra Yarra (s.), 560 tons, Captain Bell, for Brisbane; Japanese, ship, 792 tons, Captain Baird, for Valparaiso; Cinderella, ship, 877 tons, Captain Williams, for Shanghai.

The Lord Ashley (s.) left Nelson at midnight on the 12th, and arrived here at 3·30 p.m. on the 19th. The day after leaving she encountered a heavy N.W. gale, with squalls and rain, which lasted three days, when the wind changed to the southward, and blew steadily till the 18th. From thence light westerly airs. There were no vessels sighted during the passage. The Lord Ashley (s.) has brought up 3015 ounces gold from the New Zealand gold-fields.

Dead Whale.—Yesterday afternoon, Captain Harding, of the City of Newcastle (s.), observed a large right whale floating about five miles N.E. of Long Reef.

The barque and schooner that arrived yesterday from the northward were the Melanie and Salcomb Castle, both from Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

August 17.—Rainbow (s.), for Macleay River.
August 17.—William Buchanan, barque, Aldred, for Hobart Town, with 200 tons coal.
August 18.—James Paxton, schooner, Carte, for Geelong, with 30 tons coal, and 600 bushels maize.
August 19.—Robert and Betsy, schooner, Henderson, for Launceston, with 180 tons coal.
August 19.—Vistula, schooner, Culbert, for Melbourne, with 186 tons coal.
August 19.—Anna Melhuish, schooner, Williams, for Melbourne, with 350 tons coal.
August 19.—Valliant, brig, Brodie, for Melbourne, with 214 tons coals.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

August 1.—Clutha, from Melbourne.
August 3.—Fortune, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 31.—Waterlily, for Moulmein.
August 2.—Hebe, for Newcastle, in ballast.

Loss of the Schooner Calliope.—To the Collector of Customs, Auckland.—Sir,—I have to inform you of the total loss of the schooner Calliope, wrecked on the rock at the mouth of the Whakatane river, on the afternoon of July the 8th. The accident was caused by the sudden failure of the wind, while the vessel was between the rocks trying to enter the river. A fresh was running out at the time, which, meeting the N.E. swell, rendered the vessel totally unmanageable; and, although every exertion was made by the use of sweeps to keep her clear of the rocks, she struck heavily twice before drifting out of the channel; an anchor was then let go, and a kedge run away towards the beach, in hopes of beaching her, but the warp parted; a canoe at this instant came alongside, and the schooner being by this time full of water, although every exertion was made to keep her free, by pumping and baling, we were forced to abandon her, after putting into the canoe what few things we could get at. The vessel sank almost directly after leaving her side, in five fathoms water; a gale of wind set in on the 10th July, when she went to pieces, part of the wreck washed up on the beach, but all in fragments. Mr. A. B. White, a passenger and the charterer of the vessel, rendered me every assistance by pumping and bailing, neither vessel nor cargo was insured to my knowledge. I remain, yours, &c., William Rogers, late master of the Calliope.

OTAGO.

ARRIVALS.

July 29.—Margaret Roemer, from Newcastle.
July 30.—Storm Cloud, from Glasgow.

The Storm Cloud, with emigrants, arrived at Port Chalmers from the Clyde on the 30th ultimo. Several of her crew deserted the same night, going over the side. One was drowned, the body being found the following morning.—*Otago Witness*, August 2.

Loss of the Oberon.—This fine and useful steamer has, we regret to say, been lost at the Bluff, in a manner which calls for investigation. It seems almost impossible to lose a vessel where she was lost without doing it intentionally. The rumour of the loss of this little steamer has been confirmed by the arrival of the captain and part of the crew in the steamship Omeo. It appears that, in entering the Bluff Harbour, at about four o'clock in the morning of the 23rd July, she struck upon a sunken rock which lies almost in the mid-channel, and upon which there was no break that morning, the weather being very calm. The screw became partly disabled with kelp, and Captain M'William thereupon deemed it most prudent to run her further up on the rocks, as she might otherwise have sunk in deep water. The after-compartment had almost immediately filled with water, but this having been got under by pumping, and the tide ebbing, the hole was discovered, and stopped with a bag of tallow. It was ascertained at the same time that part of the keel was gone, but hopes were then entertained of getting her off when the tide should make; these were destroyed by another rock bursting through the engine-room, all efforts to stop which were fruitless, and the fires were speedily extinguished. The vessel now began to grind heavily on the rocks, and the forehold to fill. Every effort was then made to save stores, &c., and to lighten the vessel. Eventually, the other two compartments began to fill with water, although the bulk-heads were known to be good; and there being no appliances at hand, with a certainty of her going to pieces as soon as there was any heavy weather from the north-east or south-east, she was surveyed and condemned. She now lies fore-and-aft on the reef known as Hell Gate, full of water, with a rock against her starboard-bow, two feet above low water-mark, with a strong list to port. She appears to be lying nearly on an angle upon the reef from the starboard-bow to the main rigging on the port side. She is advertised to be sold.—*Otago Witness*, August 3.

WELLINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 28.—Earl of Mar, and Kellie, from London.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 1.—Reliance, from Hobart Town.
August 3.—Omeo (s.), from Melbourne.
August 4.—Mountain Maid, from Otago.

DEPARTURE.

August 4.—Glentanner, for Callao.

NELSON.

ARRIVAL.

August 2.—Glenshee, from London.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 19.	8·30 a.m.	West.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	E.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	E.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 19, 9 a.m.—King's Island, N.N.E., fresh, showery.
Cape Otway, N.E., moderate, fine.
Queenscliff, N.N.E., moderate, fine.
Albury, N.E., fine.
Deniliquin, S.W., fine.
Wagga Wagga, calm, fine.
Gundagai, N.E., fine.
Kiandra, S.W., fine, clear and cold.
Yass, N., light, fine, clear and frosty.
Goulburn, S.S.E., light, foggy.
Bathurst, S., foggy.
Mudgee, S.E., foggy.
Newcastle, N.W., fine.
Murrurundi, calm, fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect		
Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. 18TH AND 19TH AUGUST, 1861.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Albury ..	29·620	54·	52·5	48·	63·	41·	0	N.E.	2	10
Goulburn.	28·158	48·	46·	43·5	53·8	32·	0	S.E.	1	10
Bathurst..	28·036	54·	44·	—	57·	30·	0	E.S.E.	1	8
Newcastle	30·362	58·	55·2	53·	61·8	46·2	0·7	S.	2	1
Windsor ..	30·360	50·	51·6	50·5	64·	39·5	0	S.E.	1	6
19th:										
Albury ..	29·520	50·	47·	46·	63·	35·	0	N.E.	2	—
Goulburn.	28·100	49·	45·	43·5	53·	39·	0	E.S.E.	1	8
Bathurst..	28·012	48·	38·		50·	28·	0	E.	1	—
Newcastle	30·296	58·	55·	53·	63·5	43·4	0·5	N.W.	2	1
Windsor ..	30·304	51·4	53·9	52·	64·	40·	0	E.	1	1

STATE OF WEATHER.

18th.—Albury, fine; Goulburn, cloudy; Bathurst, cloudy; Newcastle, very fine day, shower about 7 p.m.; Windsor, fine and clear.

19th.—Albury, fine; Goulburn, foggy; Bathurst, foggy; Newcastle, fine, and clear; Windsor, fine.

Melbourne.—Cape Otway, barometer, 29·961; thermometer, 53°; King's Island, barometer, 30·061; thermometer, 55°.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—August 19.

Ale, 250 packages	£770	Iron tubes, 7½ tons	£160
Acids, 10 cases	17	Ironmongery, 18 packages	425
Bottles, 20 crates	40	Lace, 1 case	150
Bagatelle boards, 5	152	Leather, 2 packages	75
Boots, 381 trunks	6325	Lamp ware, 7 packages	100
Bacon, 9 cases	92	Malt, 1 bin	600
Beer, 381 cases		Maps, 2 cases	77
Corks, 8 bales	55	Mutton, 800 carcases	600
Chimney glasses, 6 cases	185	Nails, 239 kegs	430
Canvas, 16 bales	900	Oil stores, 427 packages	300
Clothing, 95 packages	2250	Oil, 43 packages	120
Currants, 150 packages	580	Potatoes, 90 tins	540
Cheese, 13 cases	70	Porter, 176 packages	450
Dried apples, 50 barrels	100	Paper, 36 packages	515
Drapery, 514 packages	24,467	Rice, 80 barrels	250
Effects, 8 packages	212	Seeds, 2 packages	27
Earthenware, 10 crates	115	Starch, 40 cases	50
Fruit, 17 packages	27	Stationery, 1 package	24
Fancy goods, 47 packages	800	Saddlery, 9 packages	350
Glassware, 15 packages	320	Slops, 8 packages	350
Geneva, 1050 cases	1250	Tobacco, 47 packages	340
Haberdashery, 5 packages	460	Tallow, 3 packages	30
Hats, 1 case	50	Vinegar, 100 barrels	250
Hides, 260	200	Woolbaggings, 18 packages	290
Hams, 13 cases	110	Woollens, 200 packages	330
Horses, 2	700	Wine, 72 packages	345
Hops, 30 pockets	700	Wool, 3 bales	120
Hardware, 83 packages	1111	Wheat, 300 bushels	115
Iron pipes, 403	320		

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. August		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After
20	TUESDAY	6 34	5 26	7 35	7 58

MOON.—Full, 20th instant, 9h. 56m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1861.

In the Water Police Court, on Friday last, Inspector Steele prosecuted Malony for a violent assault while in the execution of his duty. The inspector, acting under the authority of the law, and for the preservation of peace, followed the prize-fighters and their companions to Lane Cove on the 13th August last. He endeavoured, as was his duty, to prevent the fight taking place, and for this purpose removed the preparations. While so doing he and his assistants were attacked by the mob, missiles, some of them dangerous, were thrown at them, and blows were freely distributed. The defendant, in this case, struck the inspector savagely in the face, and cut him through the lip, using language which shewed that this was not a random blow.

There are, of course, classes of society who are enemies to the police, but the important duties which they have to fulfil in behalf of the public peace, and the security of life and property, ought to interest every decent member of society in their security. It requires some resolution to face a mob such as usually is gathered at the prize fight, and to thwart their purpose; but that resolution ought to be fortified by a consciousness that the law will avenge any interference with the performance of their duty. We regret to see, however, that the punishment inflicted, considering the countenance such men easily obtain, cannot be regarded as any protection at all. A fine of £5, with professional costs, would be easily subscribers to save harmless a spiteful representative of the lowest of the low.

An inquiry naturally suggests itself, whether we are to understand the police and the prize-fighters as fairly pitted against each other, and that, while the law commands the suppression of these disgraceful exhibitions, the sympathies and feelings of the community are in their favour?

If this be the case it would be better to bring the law into harmony with the practice, and allow and regulate what it is no longer our desire to prevent. It is useless to pick up now and then an individual who may happen to be caught by the police, and to allow those who plan and those who practice these exhibitions, to escape effective punishment. To oppose to these violations of law feeble and hypocritical restraints, is only to add a stimulus to the excitement. The inadequate apportionment of punishment is an intimation that the attempt to prevent a breach of the law was a provocation on the part of the police—that there was an excuse for barbarous attacks on them by the mob, and that a deliberate and savage assault, such as is recorded in the police report, is to be judged of not as aggravated by the fact that the person who committed it was a party to an illegal enterprise, but as really abated by the fact that he had been deprived of another form of excitement in the disturbance of the ring!

The Government owes to the constabulary an effectual protection in the discharge of their duties, or that they should be relieved from the obligation to interfere in these pugilistic encounters which seem to command the admiration and sympathy of some few whose social position is disgraced by their taste. For our part, we have no doubt that the law has judged wisely in declaring those gatherings illegal, and deeming them inconsistent with civilisation. The description of those prize-fights which from certain circumstances have attained the greatest celebrity only confirms every reasonable being in their detestation. The attempt to revive them in consequence of the *eclat* of the Sayers and Heenan fight will not, however, be successful; for, after all that can be said in extenuation, they brutalise and degrade the people by whom they are witnessed. The commonplaces about the science of defence and the superiority of pugilism to assassination are all ridiculous enough. There are millions who have never seen a prize fight who are quite able to defend themselves.

Were there any necessity or purpose in these displays there would be something redeeming about them, but all that can be said in favour of the prize-fight was alleged by the Romans long ago in favour of their gladiatorial exhibitions. They accustomed the people to self-defence! They kindled a warlike spirit! They overcame the natural emotions of fear! They were a source of gratification to those who engaged in them! Both sides strove for the victory, and the gratification of the victor was to be accepted in compensation for the sacrifice of the vanquished! These arguments, however, did not redeem such exhibitions from the indignant denunciation of the Christian Fathers, and they have disappeared from Europe, leaving men no less brave and no less skilful in war than were the Romans, whose most highly prized amusement was to see the arena stained with human blood—not shed by men in defence of their rights and liberties, but to gratify a cruel people who took pleasure in witnessing the infliction and endurance of suffering.

If any one had the slightest doubt about the character of such displays, he need only see a returning mob. Even the well-dressed patrons of the ring have a character of their own. They belong to a class of society as clearly and distinctly defined as gypsies, and commonly bear in their countenance, and almost always express in their conversation, the lowest civilisation compatible with social plenty and the 19th century. But the class who run to see these displays are the very dregs of a city. If ever it were a point of importance to see what a civilised community contains within inself of brutality, ignorance, dirt, and disorder, it would be only necessary to give permission for a prize fight in some spot easily accessible. Could such a display be made once, we have no doubt a most valuable lesson would be read to the community. It would then be found what elements of disorder—what victims of ignorance and neglect—subsist side by side with the well-dressed and well-fed, well-housed and well-conducted inhabitants. Such amusements only aggravate the evil of which they are to some extent symptomatic. At all events, the course of the community should be honest. Either we should recognise the "ring" as among our lawful institutions, or put it down. To do this, all who are auxiliary in any way to its maintenance should be responsible for breaches of the peace. We put it to any man of observation whether the infliction of a fine of £5 for a violent assault on a constable in the discharge of his duty inflicted deliberately, accompanied with threatening language, supported and cheered and covered by a mob—is really a punishment? Is the offence likely to be prevented by the dread of such a penalty, or is it likely the constabulary will run risks of such treatment when the practical result is rather a triumph of the offender than a sense of safety to the sworn protectors of the public peace? We are aware that the fine inflicted was the utmost the magistrates had the power to impose, but in our opinion they ought to have committed the offender for trial, and by this means secured effective justice—such as would have made men of similar character hesitate before they repeated such insolent brutality.

Mr. Cowper's journey to Melbourne has resulted in an extension which he did not contemplate when he first set out. He has been drawn into a visit not only to his neighbours, but to his own more distant subjects. He had no intention of dropping in upon Mr. Hay's constituents, although he had gone to Melbourne for the express purpose of looking after the taxes they pay. Indeed, after the snubbing he has given them in his place in the Assembly, the contempt he has expressed for their political rights, and the corresponding neglect with which he has treated their applications for a corner in the Estimates, he might well have doubted what sort of a reception he would get in the Murrumbidgee District. The settlers, however, have removed all difficulty on that score. They have not only intimated to Mr. Cowper that he may travel safely through their boundaries without any fear of meeting with personal disrespect, but they have specially invited him to come up and see them. In fact they have eagerly caught at his visit to Melbourne, as giving an excellent opportunity of dissipating a great deal of his real or professed ignorance as to their circumstances. They did not so much want to see him, as they wanted him to see them. They were anxious to impress upon him that they are something more than "gum trees," and that they require a little more attention on the part of the Government than gum trees can conveniently do with. They pressed their invitation so strongly that Mr. Cowper was not able to resist, and so he has been to Deniliquin to be feted by gentlemen who are his political opponents, but who wished, while extending to him the courteous hospitality due to a Minister of the Crown, to impress upon him the commercial importance of the industry of their district and the claims it has on the fair consideration of the Legislature.

The "far west" of New South Wales is underrated by many of the inhabitants of the towns on the eastern seaboard, not only by reason of its great distance, but because its trade as well as its communications lie mostly with Victoria. But if any one will take a map and draw a line round that large area of the pastoral interior of this colony which sends its stock for consumption to Victoria, and which draws its supplies either from Melbourne or up the Murray, he will circumscribe an extent of territory about equal to all the remainder of New South Wales. A very large part of this territory is still unoccupied, and its present importance is, therefore, small [illegible] compared with its prospective importance. But if improvements are not forbidden by the threat of confiscation—if the tenure of pastoral leaseholds is not rendered worthless by arbitrary exactions—and if capital is not seduced away to Queensland by more tempting offers of safe investment, the occupation of the lands now waste will be greatly stimulated during the next few years. The pastoral capabilities are considerable, and only need an outlay of capital to render them available by storing water. Even at its present stage of development, the importance of this part of the colony is capable of being exhibited in figures that tell their own tale. At the public meeting held at Deniliquin, at which it was resolved to invite Mr. Cowper to visit that township, it was stated that the rents and assessments from the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Darling districts amounted last year to £51,427 10s. 2d., and this year of course the amount is greater. Mr. Weekes admits to losing a revenue of forty thousand pounds a year by the consumption north of the Murray of articles that have paid duty in Melbourne. To this has to be added the Customs' revenue on articles sent up the river in the steamers, and which is duly collected at the Goolwa, and also the revenue on articles forwarded overland from Sydney. Then there are the proceeds of land sales and other incidental items of revenue, making altogether a pretty handsome return from a collection of gum trees. Of the amount thus drawn from the district it is asserted that certainly not more than ten thousand pounds a year finds its way back again in the shape of public expenditure. The rest is swallowed up in the general treasury, and bestowed on more fortunate constituencies. As to the most westerly and remote portion of the district — that bordering on the Darling — it was stated at a meeting recently held at Melbourne to promote the navigation of that river, that on its banks there were now depasturing half a million sheep and forty thousand head of cattle—and that the carriage necessary to supply the wants of these stations amounted to nine hundred tons annually. The cost of carriage to the squatters at present is not less than twenty-five thousand pounds a year—a tax quite as heavy as their rent and assessment, and they are anxious to reduce it. The river is their natural highway, and if some of the snags were removed, and a few locks constructed, on the simple style suggested some years ago by Captain Cadell before a select committee in Sydney, the river would be navigable all the year round. But towards the clearing of the river the Government will not contribute a penny, because the trade does not come to Sydney.

If these facts are as represented, is it much to be wondered at that there should be dissatisfaction in the district, and that the cry of separation should have been raised? All these considerations have been doubtless laid before Mr. Cowper, and pressed upon him with earnestness by gentlemen who are deeply interested therein. So plausible and seasoned a politician has, of course, put the best possible construction on the course of the Government, and if fair words can pacify he would be "all there" in that respect. But has he given such solid assurances as will convince his entertainers that they shall have as ample justice from Sydney as they could get from a separate Government? Can he stop the separation movement by making it unnecessary, and so preserve to New South Wales its present dimensions? His power in this respect may not be equal to his will. He may be forced to admit the justice of the representations made to him, and yet find it impossible to respond to them. Our popular Government is carried on practically by a system of bribes—not bribes to individuals, but bribes to constituencies. Money for this purpose must be forthcoming, and the more helpless districts are plundered to satisfy the cravings of those that are more pressing and powerful. Mr. Robertson has declared in Parliament that he looks to the squatters' rents and assessments to pay the interest on the railway loan, which must be a comfortable doctrine to the settlers on the Darling, who get about as much advantage from the railways as if they were in New Zealand.

The only practicable way of stopping the tendency to separation seems to us to be the construction of large provincial municipalities, and the restoration to each of them of a portion of the land revenue derived therefrom. This would put a stop to complaints of partiality, and give as much contentment as is possible. If something of this sort is not done, the cry for separation will wax louder till it is assented to. Parliament has the future destiny of the country in its hands, and can choose its alternative.

[By Electric Telegraph.]
[from our special commissioner.]

LAMBING FLAT.

Monday, 6 a.m.

The escort leaves with 2134 ounces.

Henry Moore was committed on Saturday to take his trial at Goulburn for being implicated in the riot of the 14th July.

Report says that a special commission will be appointed at Goulburn, on the 16th September, to try the prisoners committed from here.

Monday, 11.45 a.m.

Torpy surrendered to his bail this morning, charged with being implicated in the riots of 30th June.

Inspector Sanderson, on being sworn, stated that he had received information from some parties living near Torpy's house, at Tipperary Gully, that he (Torpy) took part in those proceedings on that day. A warrant was issued upon this information; but on Tuesday night last, those persons who had given this information had disappeared, taking their tents with them, and that since that time he had been unable to trace their whereabouts; and that now he had no evidence to bring before the Court.

There being no case, Torpy was discharged. He made a statement to the Bench that he was in a position to prove that he was not present, or implicated in the "roll-up" of the 30th June; and that had the case been proceeded with, he was then prepared with twelve of the most respectable witnesses to prove on oath that he never left his house that day.

[from our correspondents.]

NEWCASTLE.

Monday.

A large meeting of miners was held this morning at Wallsend. Some 600 men were present.

Resolutions were carried unanimously not to work at the proposed reduction, and that operations be at once commenced to sink a new pit on their own account. Ample support is promised them.

MELBOURNE.

Monday evening.

The last batch of elections took place to-day, but the returns are yet yet in.

The turn-outs on the railway are still off work. On Sunday morning all the chairs of one rail were discovered to be broken, and the shunting points tampered with. Several carriages ran off the line, but the trains were speedily stopped.

It is expected that the contractors and men will come to terms to-day.

The bulk of the men repudiate the recent villainous attempts.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Monday evening.

Arrived, Sunday, nil.

Monday.—C. F. Lessing, and Venture, from Newcastle. Brilliant, and Josephine, from Sydney. Aldinga, from Adelaide. City of Sydney, from Sydney.

The Wonga Wonga sailed at 3.50.

ADELAIDE.

Monday evening.

The Burke relief party started from Kapunda on Saturday evening.

Coal of good quality has been discovered at Hindmarsh Island, on Lake Victoria. Large deposits are expected to be found.

Nothing doing in flour or wheat market.

There continues to be a great demand for barley and oats, at previous rates.

The Sydney Monthly Overland Mail.—The summary of colonial news for transmission to Europe by the Benares will be published in this journal tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, the 21st instant. Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their favours early. The insertion of advertisements sent in after seven o'clock this (Tuesday) evening cannot be guaranteed.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—Monday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Jury Court.

Before Mr. Justice Wise, and a special jury of twelve.

FITCH V. THE VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This was an action upon a policy of insurance against fire for £750, to recover that sum towards covering plaintiff's loss by the burning, at Maitland, of his stock-in-trade. The defence was that there had been fraudulent misrepresentation as to the value of the goods in plaintiff's store at the time of the fire.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Martin, Q.C., Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Isaacs for the defendants.

The trial of this case was not concluded.

Banco Court.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

SMITH V. REIDT.

This was an action of trover for casks and cocoanut oil. The pleas were—1, That the goods were not the goods of the plaintiff; 2, Not guilty.

It appeared from the *de bene esse* evidence given by Captain Faircloth, of the Freak, by one of the seamen of that vessel, and also by the mate and a seaman of the Falk, a Dutch vessel, since wrecked, that Captain Faircloth, as the agent of the plaintiff, took the Freak, which belongs to the plaintiff, to the island of Nina, in the South Seas, in 1860, for the purpose of obtaining cocoanut oil from the natives of the islands, and employed a native named Peter to go round and purchase the oil from different inhabitants. The Falk having come to this island, the defendant, the supercargo of that vessel, persuaded Peter to sell him the oil he had collected in the casks of the plaintiff. One of the witnesses said that Peter refused to part with the oil until defendant and his companions had induced him to drink himself drunk. This was contradicted by another witness.

The taking and conversion were proved, and the only question about which there could be any doubt was whether the oil and casks were the property of the plaintiff. No witnesses were called for the defence. The defendant's counsel relied on the argument that there was no proof that the oil was procured for the plaintiff, for Captain Faircloth, according to his own evidence, demanded the goods as his own; and there was no demand made to the defendant in the name of the plaintiff. It was also contended that the value of the oil at the island, in the hands of the natives, was almost nominal, and that that value must be the limit of the damages. The plaintiff, who was examined as a witness, stated, in cross-examination, that he considered the oil worth £34 on board his vessel, and that he gave in trade £20 worth to the natives for a ton.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Salomon, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Isaacs, for the defendant.

The case occupied the whole day. Verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £238.

Notice to Jury.—The gentlemen summoned for the Jury Court—except such as are actually empanelled on the case of Fitch v. The Victoria Fire and Marine Insurance Company—will *not* be required to attend to-day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Monday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Mitchell and Co., a debt, which had been admitted as a claim only, was now proved.

In the estate of James Boyd a single meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent amended his schedule. Insolvent was examined as to the cause of his insolvency, and was directed to prepare and file a statement of his receipts and payments during the twelve months next prior to his insolvency. The meeting adjourned until the 27th instant.

In the estate of Michael M'Mahon, a second meeting. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of Edward Smith, a second meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent was examined as to the cause of his insolvency.

In the estate of Joseph Emelhainz, an adjourned meeting, for examination. A Judge's order not having been obtained, the meeting was struck out of the paper.

In the estate of William F. Plant, jun., a special meeting. One debt was proved, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday.

In the estate of Archibald and James Stewart Rodgers, a special meeting. Twelve debts were proved.

In the estate of James Simpson, a first meeting. Insolvent attended, but no creditor to prove.

In the estate of John Hanks, a third meeting. Nine debts were proved. Mr. Thompson proposed to make proof for a large sum depending on a special agreement, respecting which the official assignee produced a letter in which Mr. Thompson speaks of insolvent as a "free man"—alluding, apparently, to the transaction out of which this claim of about £700 arises. His Honor declined to receive the proof at present: it must be brought before him upon an affidavit showing upon its face that Mr. Thompson has executed his part of the agreement, and showing how the various items of his claim are made out. Insolvent was sworn and examined regarding some of his dealings, after which his Honor directed him to lodge a statement of his money receipts between the 12th and the 24th June, the date of his sequestration. The assignee read his report, and was directed, 1, To exercise his discretion in getting in such outstanding debts as he may consider recoverable; 2, To sell the household furniture, but with liberty for any friend of insolvent's wife to buy in to the amount of one-half the value; 3, The assignee is at liberty to give up to Mr. Threlkeld the steam-engine and anything connected therewith; to give up the house occupied by insolvent, and to sell the horse, dray, cart, fixtures, and any other article not affixed to the soil.

In the insolvent estate of William Irving, a first meeting. Insolvent attended, but no creditor. Nothing done.

SURRENDERS.

Thomas Scott Wilkinson, of Bathurst. Liabilities, £76 6s. 3d. Assets—value of personal property, £8. Deficit, £68 6s. 3d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

David Towill, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, wheelwright. Liabilities, £52 14s. Assets—value of personal property, £4 10s. Deficit, £48 4s. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 21.—Andrew W. Thomas, third, 10. Charles Messman, adjourned second. James O'Keeffe, first. Thomas O'Connor, first. James Margasson, single. Rhody Heffernan, single. George Miller, single.

Thursday, 22.—James Simpson, second, half-past 10. William Irving, second, half-past 11. William Parker, single. William Scott, single. Richard W. Thomas, single. Alexander A. M'Kenzie, single. Thomas J. Manning, single. William Dunlop, single. Elias Moses, first. Benjamin Benjamin, first.

Friday, 23.—William Blakley, single, 10. Edward Handcock, single. Samuel S. Rogers, first. James Butcher, third. Arthur H. Macarthur, third. William Chambers, third. Thomas G. Spence, third.

Saturday, 24.—To take evidence in an information charging Hugh Maxwell with fraudulent insolvency, 10.

Monday 26.—Thomas O'Connor, second, 10. James Cullen, single, 12. William Ellis, special, for proof of debts. Henry Hyndes, third. Joseph Dhanis, Richard Parr, John G. Grouch, William Wilson, special, for proof of debts.—*At Maitland*: William Teys, single, 11. Samuel Crockett, single, 12.

Tuesday, 27.—James Boyd, adjourned single.

Wednesday, 28.—Elias Moses, second, 10. Benjamin Benjamin, second. John E. Dargin, adjourned examination. Kirchner and Co., special, for proof of debts. Alexander Munro, first. Thomas Eather, first. Moritz Mendell, first.—*At Wagga Wagga*: James O'Keeffe, second, 11.

Thursday, 29.—Samuel S. Rogers, second. Henry T. Green, adjourned single. Bartin Haigh, adjourned single, and for examination. Oby W. Rawson, third. John S. Johnston, first.—*At Maitland*: John Gillies, third, 11; Joseph Turton, third, 12.

Friday, 30.—James Williamson, adjourned examination. Mitchell and Co., adjourned examination.

Monday, September 2.—Ebenezer Lovejoy, special, to decide upon an offer of composition, half-past 10. Archibald Lamont, special, to decide upon an offer of composition, 11. Richard Howard, single. Thomas Kelly, third. William G. Whiteside, third. George Boxward, adjourned single. John S. Johnston, second.

Tuesday, 3.—Thomas W. Dixon, first.

Wednesday, 4.—Peter Coleman, adjourned single. James H. Gannon, postponed third, and for examination. Alexander Munro, second. Augustus Vyse, third. Patrick Hayes, single.—*At Bathurst*: Moritz Mendell, second.

Thursday, 5.—Thomas Eather, second, 10. Garland and Bingham, adjourned examination of insolvents. Joseph W. Carne, first. William Boyd, first. William J. Sugden, single. Michael Cahill, first. James Porter, single. John Bennett, first.

Friday, 6.—Michael M'Mahon, adjourned examination. Thomas W. Dixon, second.

Monday, 9.—Stephen Richardson, adjourned examination. Joseph W. Carne, second. Michael Cahill, second. John Bennett, second.

Wednesday, 11.—John Beatson, adjourned special, for examination.

Thursday, 12.—William Boyd, second.

Friday, 20.—Thomas M'K. M'Leod, adjourned examination.

Thursday, October 10.—Garland and Bingham, adjourned examination.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, 20.—Perceval Sydney Francis Stephen, Patrick M'Mahon, Camille Valenti, Joseph Dhanis, William F. Plant (the younger), Henry Ellerm Campbell, Robert Nugent, Thomas Nicholson, Archibald Rodgers, James Stewart Rogers, and Henry Smith, adjourned from the 6th August; and John Gleeson, adjourned from the 13th August, 10 o'clock. Peter Winter, John Thomas Briggs, junior, James Griffin, Joseph Collins, John Cameron, William Bland, Samuel Cowan, Moss Israel, Thomas Armitage Salmon, 12.

Tuesday, 27.—William Atkins, William M'Ilhatton, Patrick Keating, Edward O'Hara, Isaac Bell, Henry John Lavers, 12.

Friday, 30.—James Williamson.

Tuesday, September 3.—Henry Bower Wilson, George Augustus Frederick Lentz, Joseph Palmer, John Thomas Hatton, Edmund Eaton, Joseph George, Robert Horne, William Ellis.

Wednesday, 4.—Henry Trump Harris, Daniel Downey.

Tuesday, 10.—Charles Blakefield, John Thomas Hatton, Solomon Aarons De Lissa, Joseph Wishart, James Richard Huston.

Tuesday, 17.—Frederick Ohlsen, James William Jones, John Nobbs, Edward Richard Jones, Richard Dransfield, Henry Thelwell.

Tuesday, 24.—William Grisdale, James Brady, Francis Burke William Mackie, George Mortimer, Philip Pinnock.

DISTRICT OF SYDNEY GENERAL SESSIONS.

Monday, August 19.

These sessions commenced this day with a calendar of twelve prisoners for trial.

Before Alfred Cheeke, Esq., chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

James Gray was indicted and pleaded guilty to feloniously stealing a watch and chain, the property of John Madden. Remanded for sentence.

Winifred Butler was indicted and pleaded guilty to a charge for that she did, on the 15th July last, steal two bonnets and other articles, the property of one Fanny Gleeson. Remanded for sentence.

Gabriel Waldon was indicted for wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm on one Robert Slapp, of Burwood. A second count charged the defendant with a common assault on the prosecutor on the 1st August last. It appeared from the evidence that an altercation took place between the prosecutor and defendant respecting a trespass on the prosecutor's land by some pigs belonging to the defendant, and that a fight ensued, in consequence of which the prosecutor was wounded by the defendant. Verdict, not guilty. Mr. Levy appeared for the defendant.

Peter Sommerville and John M'Elvogue were indicted for breaking into the stores of George Talbot, warehouseman, on the 28th July last, and stealing 1000 lbs. weight of wool, the property of Captain Duthie. The evidence went to prove that Sommerville, who has a store on the Circular Quay, and M'Elvogue, who is a labourer, were apprehended on Sunday evening, the 28th July last, in company together, at the Circular Wharf—the latter prisoner having two bags containing a quantity of wool in his cab, near the store of Mr. Talbot; and that it was afterwards ascertained that the stores of Mr. Talbot had been entered, and a quantity of wool extracted from several bales which were deposited in the stores. Sommerville was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney gaol, with hard labour, for two years; M'Elvogue acquitted. Counsel for Sommerville, Mr. Holroyd; attorney for M'Elvogue, Mr. Redman. On the sentence being pronounced, Sommerville seized the ropes which were appended to one of the windows of the Court and fastened to the bar of the dock, and attempted to strangle himself. The police were quickly in the dock, and after a great deal of resistance from the prisoner he was secured, and safely lodged in gaol. The circumstance caused great commotion in the Court.

Benjamin Lancaster pleaded guilty to a charge of falsely pretending to James Isbester that he was sent by one Thomas Cripps for a keg of butter, and thereby obtaining the same for his own use. Remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock, until ten o'clock tomorrow (this day).

LIVERPOOL ADJOURNED DISTRICT COURT.

Saturday, August 17.

Before Henry Cary, Esq., Judge.

GWYNNE V. KING.

This case was part heard on Monday last, and was then adjourned to this day, in order that defendant's wife might be called and examined. The plaintiff claimed £6, money lent to the wife of the defendant for his use. The plaintiff stated that in July, 1859, the defendant's wife came to him and urgently entreated him to lend her money to redeem a dray belonging to her husband, which would otherwise be sold at a great loss; she represented that her husband obtained a livelihood by carrying wood into Sydney; he thereupon lent the money. Plaintiff at the time knew nothing of either the husband or wife, except that the latter had occasionally come with her daughter to obtain his advice as a medical practitioner. The defendant disclaimed all knowledge of the transaction. The wife, being now examined, admitted the correctness of the plaintiff's statement, with the exception that she said the money was not lent but given. The cart was recovered by means of the gift or loan; the husband, at the time, was absent at the diggings. The Judge ruled that though, as a general rule, a husband was not liable for money borrowed by his wife without his sanction, in the present case the defendant was liable, because he had been directly benefited by the loan. Judgment for the plaintiff.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Murphy, Spence, S. Cohen, Ronald, Peden, and Forster.

Sixteen persons, found drunk in the streets, were fined 10s. each, and one 20s., with the usual alternative; and two vagrants, apprehended for drunkenness, were sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour three calendar months.

Three females, idle and disorderly persons, having neither fixed abode nor lawful avocation, were sentenced to be imprisoned seven days; and another, convicted of having, in a public place, made use of obscene language, was ordered to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned three days.

Henry Linfield, alias the "Doctor," whose weakness for poultry has many times brought him into the meshes of the law, was summarily convicted of having stolen a goose of the value of 8s., the property of Ehud Gale, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour six calendar months.

Thomas Brooks, taken into custody by constable Cody for drunkenness, threw himself down, and several times kicked the officer, who, after some difficulty, secured him, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

David O'Brien was brought before the Bench by constable M'Lean, who deposed that about noon, on Saturday, he received him into custody from Mrs. M'Nish, of Paddington, for being in her shop for an unlawful purpose. The prisoner, in reply to a question from the Bench, stated his age at ten years. A man among the spectators said, "He is thirteen years old; he is my boy, your Worships; he is a very bad boy; I cannot tell what to do with him; I wish I could get him on board a ship." Eliza, wife of James M'Nish, of Paddington, surgeon and druggist, deposed that about twelve o'clock on Saturday, she heard a noise as of some one in the shop; looked about, and saw no one, but, convinced that some one either had been or was there, made a search, and under the counter, near the till, found the prisoner stretched at full length, and near him the sum of 3d.; she sent for a constable, and gave prisoner into custody; she missed 3d. from the till. Prisoner said that some other boy sent him into the shop. To be imprisoned in "the Reformatory" one calendar month.

Joseph Sims was brought before the Bench by constable Broomfield, who deposed that on Saturday evening he took him into custody on suspicion of having stolen a lime sieve, a blind roller, a gas burner, and a piece of room paper, which he found him offering for sale, and of which he gave no reasonable account; he had since ascertained that the sieve had been stolen from one M'Beath, and the other articles from a person named Wakely. The owners identified and claimed the goods, and prisoner pleaded guilty to having stolen them. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three calendar months.

Thomas Quirk was brought before the Court by sergeant Waters, who on Saturday night apprehended him on information that he had violently assaulted an old man, a cripple. Peter Kinch, fifty-four years of age, deposed that he resides in Wallis-lane, and the prisoner lodges next door; on Saturday evening he went there for some linen that the mistress of the house had taken to wash for him; a woman was there who abused him, and approached him in a threatening attitude; he pushed her away, whereupon prisoner struck him a blow with his fist which knocked him down, and while down he kicked him; he rose and retired, but while opening the door of his own house the prisoner followed and struck at him several times; as prisoner would not leave him he went to look for a policeman; prisoner followed him a short distance and then again felled him by a blow with his fist, snatched his crutch and broke it across his back, and then from the other hand forced his stick with which he struck him twice on the head, wounding him severely, and in consequence whereof he was for a time insensible. Quirk made a lame story, in reply, about some abusive words used by complainant, in reply to which their worships informed him that no amount of abuse would justify an assault of any kind, much less of this aggravated character, and sentenced him to be imprisoned three months.

Two publicans were, on the prosecution of inspector Singleton, found guilty of keeping open house for the sale of liquor on Sunday, and were each fined 10s. with 5s. 6d. for costs.

Richard Brown pleaded guilty to an information by Mr. Mitchelson in which he was charged with having in his possession, in a cart used by him at a stall at the Campbell-street Market on Saturday night, an unjust weighing machine, and was ordered to pay 5s. penalty and 7s. 6d. costs.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before Mr. J. B. Smithers.

Three parties found drunk in the streets were fined 10s. each, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Chen A Foh, late gold digger, was brought before the Court on suspicion that he was of unsound mind—he having also attempted to commit suicide. Ah Foh, prisoner's brother, stated that they had lately arrived from the diggings; when at Hartley, prisoner began to talk to himself, and once kicked witness. On the road from the Turon he obtained a knife, and said he would cut his throat. On Saturday night prisoner was found to have either fallen through or thrown himself from one of the windows in the house of Chen Ateak, George-street. In default of finding sureties for his good behaviour for six months, prisoner was sent to gaol (for medical treatment) for fourteen days.

A summons case, Arthur Carr v. Patrick Daly, for illegal detention of a dog, occupied considerable time, but resulted in a dismissal.

The Herald Summary.—Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the counter clerk this (Tuesday) evening. Our friends from the country are reminded that orders to post for England will be too late after to-morrow's (Wednesday) morning mail.

Botanic Gardens.—The band of the 12th Regiment will perform the following selection of music, at half-past three o'clock (weather permitting). Conductor, Mr. G. D. Callen. Programme—Overture, 'Zampa,' Herold; Selection, "Crown Diamonds," Auber; Waltz, "Natalien," Labitzky; Selection, 'Semiramide,' Rossini; Quadrille, "La Paillasse à L'Opera," Musard; Galop, "Atlantic," Julien; God save the Queen.

Pleuro-pneumonia.—We regret to learn that pleuro-pneumonia has appeared about fifty miles on this side of Albury. It was introduced by a herd which arrived from Port Phillip a few weeks before the precautionary measure was passed to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle into New South Wales. About fifty head have been destroyed, and it is hoped that this measure will save the colony from a scourge which might be attended with incalculable mischief.

Death of Mr. R. S. Pittard.—Our readers will learn with regret the death of Mr. Pittard, the Curator and Secretary of the Sydney Museum. Mr. Pittard had been ill for some time past, and expired yesterday at Enfield.

The Pope's Irish Brigade.—Mr. David O'Neil, an old member of the Irish Brigade, delivered a discourse narrating the adventures of that force in its campaign through Italy, and principally of the siege of Spoleto. The narrative, for the most part, extolled the bravery of the Irish soldiers, and repudiated the imputations of cowardice thrown upon them by the English press. The cordial reception of the troops in Italy and on their return to Ireland was also warmly dwelt on.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the City Council was held in the Town-hall, Wynyard-square, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Present: The Right Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen Williams, Speer, Oatley, Raphael, Sutton, Smithers, Watson, Caraher, Chapman, Steel, Caldwell, Spence, Woods, and M'Keown.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

Reports relating to the following matters were brought up and received.—From the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, namely, for city purposes, £1312 5s. 4d.; for water purposes, £204 3s. 8d; total, £1516 9s. From the same committee, recommending the issue of debentures for sewerage purposes. From the Water Committee, recommending, on petition, the laying of a three-inch water main in Fitzroy-street, Chippendale. From the Improvement Committee, recommending the performance of the following works:—Ballasting, kerbing, and guttering of York-lane, between Erskine and Barrack streets; metalling of Druitt-street, from Sussex-street westwards; metalling of Woolloomooloo-street, between College and Riley streets; cutting down of Bettington-street, and adjoining portion of Argyle-street, and of Crown Road; formation of Palmer-street, between Burton and Stanley streets; kerbing and guttering of Campbell-street, between Riley and Samuel streets; formation and ballasting of Little Judge-street; repair of Crown-lane and Stanley-lane; kerbing and guttering of Dowling-street, from William-street northwards; kerbing and guttering of Henrietta and Queen streets, Chippendale, and repair of a lane between Queen and Botany streets, Chippendale; repair of Little Crown-lane, running north and south, between Palmer and Crown streets; improvements and repairs of the public baths for females; metalling of Bourke-street, between William and Woolloomooloo streets; repair of Kersey's-lane; kerbing of Wallis's-lane, between Kent and Sussex streets; ballasting and blinding of Cooper-street, between Elizabeth and Waterloo streets; kerbing and guttering the west side of Charles-street, off Parramatta-street; repair of George-street North, from Mitchell's stores to the corner leading to Queen's Wharf; kerbing and guttering the west side of Riley-street, between William and Woolloomooloo streets; also, from the same committee submitting plan and section, showing the proposed permanent level of Forbes-street, between William and Liverpool streets; also, a report recommending the purchase of three of Appleton's patent stone-breaking machines; and another report, on petition, praying for the co-operation and contribution of the corporation for the opening of Cleveland-street, from Elizabeth-street to Bourke-street, stating that they do not deem it advisable to forward any recommendation of the said petition. From the Lighting Committee, recommending that tenders be invited for the supply and lighting of kerosene lamps for various parts of the city.

PETITIONS.

Alderman Spence presented a petition from thirty-two inhabitants of Macleay-street, praying for the erection of a few lamps in that street. Received, and referred to the Lighting Committee.

Alderman Woods presented two petitions:—one from Messrs. Mahar and Nathan, praying the corporation to raise the price of metal 2d. per ton beyond the price now paid to them; and the other from seven carters at Pennant Hills, praying the corporation to take their case into consideration, with a view to increasing the price paid to them for carting the metal to the wharf. Both petitions were received.

QUESTIONS.

Alderman Caraher asked the Mayor what steps, if any, had been taken with regard to filling up the quarry in Cooper-street.

The Mayor said it had been found that it did not now pay to work the quarry, and therefore orders had been given for filling it in.

Alderman Oatley asked the Mayor whether anything had been done with regard to a notice served upon the owner of property in Linden-lane to put that property in a sanitary condition.

The Mayor said the matter had been put into the hands of the City Solicitor, but he (the Mayor) was not aware in what stage the proceedings now were.

Alderman Smithers wished to know if any reply had been received to a communication from the Council to the Government, on petition, in reference to the opening of Yurong-street, from Liverpool-street to South Head Road.

The Mayor said the matter had been referred to the Surveyor-General, and the Corporation had not yet received his report.

MACDONALD V. THE CORPORATION.

Alderman Spence said he had been frequently asked questions in reference to the action, "Macdonald v. the Corporation," and now he begged to ask the following question, "By what authority was the action, 'Macdonald v. the Corporation,' commenced?"

The Mayor replied that the action had been commenced by Mr. Macdonald, and it arose out of the following circumstances. There had always been a turnstyle in Brougham-street, at the locality in question, and a free passage for the public. But Mr. Macdonald put up a gate across it, and kept it shut save only when he wanted to pass through it himself. Complaints were made to him (the Mayor) by the inhabitants, and he was requested to have the gate removed. Finding on inquiry that the complaints were well founded, the City Engineer, acting under his (the Mayor's) instructions ordered the officers of the Corporation to pull the gate down, which they did accordingly. Mr. Macdonald then put up a fence across the street, and the complaints of the inhabitants were renewed. The matter was then brought before the Council, who passed a resolution empowering the Mayor to remove the fence. In accordance with this resolution, he gave orders to have the fence pulled down, but when the officers went to carry out his orders they were prevented from so doing by Mr Macdonald, who uttered some threat of what he would do to the first man who touched the fence. The officers returned, informed the Mayor of what had taken place, and he dispatched a messenger to request Mr. Macdonald's attendance at the Town-hall at his earliest convenience. Mr. Macdonald accordingly had an interview with him (the Mayor), and, after talking over the matter, it was agreed that Mr. Macdonald should take out an injunction to restrain the Corporation from removing the fence, and then have the question tried upon its merits in the Supreme Court.

Alderman Spence then asked, "Is the report in the daily papers of its termination correct?"

The question was answered by the Town Clerk reading the following extract from a letter on the subject by the City Solicitor:—

> The defence relied upon was that Mr. Macdonald had erected a fence across Brougham-street, a duly proclaimed public street, and it was clearly proved that the fence had been so erected. The map, or plan, from the Surveyor-General's Office, showing the line of street as adopted by the Executive Council, and all facts in connection therewith, had been proved; and eleven witnesses, a number of them being landholders in the immediate neighbourhood, were in attendance to prove that the street had been used for years without interruption.
>
> His Honor the Chief Justice, however, before whom the case was tried, called the attention of Mr. Martin, Q.C., to the fact that the notice in the *Government Gazette* did not set forth the extent and direction of the street by reference to a plan, as required by the Act of Council, and after analysing the same, his Honor ruled that the notice referred to was defective."

Alderman Spence further asked, "Are the thousands of proprietors who have purchased land in that vicinity, with the right of access to the water by that and other streets, to be deprived of that right, to benefit one or two individuals?"

The Mayor replied that he was not in a position to answer the question, as it was a technical point of law; and he did not know what would be done in the matter. He was satisfied himself that Mr. Macdonald had no right to erect the gate or fence.

Alderman Spence said the answers were perfectly satisfactory.

FINANCE.

Alderman Speer moved "That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Williams, put and carried.

CAMPBELL-STREET.

Alderman Smithers moved "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received the 8th July, recommending that Campbell-street, from Crown-street westwards to Campbell-lane, be repaired by contract, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Steel, put and adopted.

ESSEX-STREET.

Alderman Caraher moved "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 8th July, recommending that Essex-street, between Gloucester and George streets, be repaired by pitching the middle eighteen feet, by contract, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Watson, put and carried.

LIVERPOOL-STREET.

Alderman Oatley moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 8th July, recommending that Liverpool-street, from Dixon-street, westwards, be ballasted by contract, be adopted."

Alderman Sutton seconded the motion.

Alderman Woods moved as an amendment, "That the work in Liverpool-street, from Dixon-street westwards, be ballasted and metalled by day labour, at a cost not exceeding £102."

Alderman Caldwell seconded the amendment, which was then put and adopted.

GOULBURN-STREET.

Alderman Smithers moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 8th July, recommending that Goulburn-street, near Macquarie-street South be ballasted and blinded by contract, be adopted."

Alderman Steel seconded the motion, and it was put and carried.

ERECTION OF GAS LAMPS.

Alderman Sutton moved "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending that a public lamp be erected at the corner of Forbes and Ann streets, be adopted."

Alderman Spence having seconded the motion, it was put and adopted.

Alderman Spence moved "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending, on petition, that two public lamps be erected in Surry-street, and one lamp in Liverpool-street East, be adopted."

Alderman Sutton seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Alderman Woods moved "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending that a public lamp be erected at the junction of Ultimo-street and Valentine's-lane, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Caldwell, put and adopted."

Alderman Williams moved "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending, on petition, that a public lamp be erected in Lower George-street, at the corner of the approach to the Circular Quay, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Raphael, put, and carried.

Alderman M'Keown moved, "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending that a public lamp be erected at the south-west corner of Steam-Mill-street, be adopted."

Alderman Woods seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Alderman Steel moved, "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending the erection of a public lamp in Cooper-street, near Elizabeth-street, and also at the corner of Albion and Riley streets, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Smithers, put and adopted.

Alderman Smithers moved, "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending the erection of one public lamp in Samuel-street, and one in Smith-street, be adopted."

Alderman Steel seconded the motion, which was then put and adopted.

Alderman Oatley moved, "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending the erection of a public lamp in Goulburn-street, between Pitt and George streets, and also in Botany Road, Chippendale, near the Bridge, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Steel, put and carried.

Alderman Spence moved, "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending that a public lamp be erected in Bourke-street, between Campbell and Short streets, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Sutton, put and carried.

DURAND'S-ALLEY.

Alderman Oatley moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending that Sydney-place and Durand's-alley, be repaired by day labour, at a cost not exceeding £34, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Raphael, put and carried.

BARRACK-LANE.

Alderman Speer moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending that Barrack-lane, off York-street, be ballasted and blinded by day labour, at a cost not exceeding £25, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Williams, put and carried.

GREEN'S-LANE.

Alderman Oatley moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending that Green's-lane, off Parramatta-street, be ballasted, and a rough gutter laid in the centre by day labour, at a cost not exceeding £25, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Woods, put and carried.

UNION LANE.

Alderman Chapman moved—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending that Union-lane, south of Wilmott-street, be ballasted and blinded by day labour, at a cost not exceeding thirty pounds, be adopted."

Alderman Caldwell having seconded the motion, it was put and carried.

Alderman Oatley moved—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 5th instant, recommending that Union-lane, between Botany Road and Kensington-street, be formed and ballasted, and a rough gutter laid on the north side, by day labour, at a cost not exceeding thirty pounds, be adopted."

Alderman Sutton seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

FORBES-STREET.

Alderman Sutton moved—"That the permanent level of Forbes-street, between William and Liverpool streets, as shown upon the plan and section submitted by the Improvement Committee, be, and the same is hereby adopted by this Council, the said level having been advertised for public inspection for a period of one month, and no objection made thereto."

Alderman Spence seconded the motion.

Alderman M'Keown opposed the motion on the ground that the adoption of the proposed level would be a permanent injury to the citizens. He did not believe it was ever intended by the citizens that a street should be intercepted by steps. He concluded by moving as an amendment "That the matter be referred back to the committee for their report."

Alderman Woods seconded the amendment.

Aldermen Oatley and Raphael supported the original motion.

The amendment was put and lost. The original resolution was then put and carried on the following division:—Ayes: Watson, Steel, Raphael, Oatley, Smithers, Sutton, Spence, and Caldwell. Noes: M'Keown, Woods, Speer, Caraher, and Chapman.

MOTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Motions Nos. 21 and 22, in reference to the public dray stands of the city, standing in the name of Alderman Raphael, were, by consent, referred back to the By-laws Committee.

KEROSENE LAMPS V. GAS LAMPS.

Alderman Sutton moved, "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received this day, recommending that tenders be invited for the supply and lighting of kerosene street lamps, for various parts of the city, be adopted."

Alderman Spence seconded the motion.

Alderman Caraher was understood to say that he had had an interview with a gentleman connected with the Gas Company, who informed him that arrangements would be made for laying down mains in localities hitherto unsupplied with gas. The alderman moved as an amendment, "That the motion stand over for fourteen days."

Alderman Oatley seconded the motion, and urged delay, in order to see what the Gas Company would do. He also maintained that kerosene lamps would cost more and would be more difficult to keep in repair than the gas lamps.

Alderman Smithers supported the original motion, and observed, that the Council had frequently adopted motions for erecting gas lamps in dangerous localities, but on applying to the Gas Company they refused to lay down the pipes and erect the lamps, because they feared that it would not pay. The Corporation was paying the Gas Company between £5000 and £6000 a-year, and yet they refused to oblige them by laying a few yards of piping, on the ground that it would not pay.

Alderman Raphael also supported the motion, and commented on the conduct of the Gas Company to the Corporation in a similar strain. He believed it would be found that the kerosene lamps would be much cheaper, would give a better light, and consequently they could be placed at greater distances apart than the gas lamps.

Alderman Caldwell supported the motion, but observed that they could hardly expect the Gas Company, composed as it was of business men, to lay out a large amount in laying down mains just to oblige the Corporation, without prospect of an adequate return for their money.

Alderman Spence supported the motion; and, in order to show the independence of the Gas Company, quoted from a letter written by the Secretary of the Gas Company in reply to an application from a number of citizens to lay down a main in Macleay-street, where there were a number of houses whose proprietors would immediately connect, wherein it was stated that the directors would give instructions for laying the main as applied for, *provided* the Corporation would engage to have a reasonable number of public lamps in the street.

Alderman Woods also supported the motion, and observed that though the Council had affirmed the necessity of having several more public lamps in the ward which he represented, and applied to the Gas Company to have them erected, yet no steps were as yet taken towards carrying out the resolutions of the Council.

Alderman Steel also dwelt upon the Gas Company's delay in erecting lamps, and remarked that some time ago the Council had adopted a motion put upon the paper by himself for having four additional lamps in Crown-street, not one of which was yet erected.

The amendment was put and negatived—the mover, seconder, and Alderman Watson only voting for it. The original motion was then put and carried.

SEWERAGE DEBENTURES.

Alderman Oatley moved, "That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the issue of certain debentures, to the extent of £30,000, for sewerage purposes, be adopted." The alderman observed that the matter had been fully discussed in committee, and, therefore, it was not necessary for him to make any remarks upon the motion, but simply to move it. It was useless to repair the streets of the city unless they had sewers to carry off the filth, and, in order to supply the necessary funds for constructing sewers, it had been deemed advisable to issue debentures, redeemable at different periods.

Alderman Raphael seconded the motion, which was then put and carried.

TENDERS.

Alderman Raphael moved, "That the Council do now resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the tenders for forming, ballasting, and blinding Spring-street, Devonshire-street, Victoria-street (Ultimo), and Darlinghurst Road."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Oatley, put and carried.

The Council resolved itself into committee accordingly, and proceeded to consider the tenders. The following were accepted:—The tender of A. Farrelly, for the works in Spring-street, for the sum of £49. The tender of Joseph Pye, for the works in Victoria-street, for the sum of £56 10s. The tender of John Reddy, for the works in Darlinghurst Road, for the sum of £355. There being no eligible tender for the works in Devonshire-street, fresh tenders were ordered to be called for.

The Council resumed, adopted the report of the committee, and rose at a quarter to five o'clock.

Leases of Crown Lands.—The proceeds arising from the sale of leases of Crown lands held at the court-house yesterday amounted to £4. Twenty-one lots, eight only of which were disposed. Five sections to Mr. P. Roberts, Boro, Larbert, county of Murray, containing 2360 acres; and three sections to Mr. M'Dowall, 1920 acres, near Braidwood, county of St. Vincent. The sections were all disposed of at the upset price, a rental of ten shillings each for the ensuing six months.—*Braidwood Observer* of Saturday.

ACCLIMATISATION—PRELIMINARY MEETING.

Mr. Wilson met at Mr. Mort's rooms yesterday a number of gentlemen interested in acclimatisation. His short stay in Sydney prevented the subject being brought by him before a public meeting. The result, however, will doubtless be important. Following the proceedings of this meeting, a more extensive appeal will be made to the inhabitants of New South Wales in furtherance of the object in view. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Deas Thomson, M.L.C.; Dr Bennett; the Rev. J. West; Mr. Alfred Roberts; Mr. Hay, M.L.A.; Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.; Dr. Neild; Mr. J. B. Wilson, M.L.A.; Mr. Mort, Mr. C. Moore, director of the Botanic Gardens; Mr. Edward Hill, and Mr. W. J. Stephens, M.A.

Mr. Deas Thomson was called to the chair. In opening the meeting he, in a long and interesting address, dwelt upon the great importance of acclimatisation, pointing out the suitability of this colony for the reception and propagation of numerous species of useful and innoxious animals which abound in other countries, and the material advantages which would accrue from the successful prosecution of the enterprise they had met to promote. He also expressed the deep interest he felt in reference to the experiment for importing the salmon ova, and, in the course of his observations, suggested that apparatus for ice-making might be employed with success to guard in future against the contingency of the supply failing before the termination of the voyage. He noticed the successful introduction of a valuable fish at the Mauritius, from Java, and concluded by referring to the many benefits which the colony would derive from steady and continuous efforts at acclimatisation. He then called upon

Mr. Wilson, who said that in introducing the proposal to establish an Acclimatisation Society in Sydney, he wished it to be distinctly understood that he had no selfish interest in the matter, either as regarded himself or the colony to which he more immediately belonged. He simply availed himself of a brief visit to Sydney to suggest the formation of such a society, and although he looked forward to an interchange of friendly offices between the society here and that of Melbourne, he hoped that it would only be on a basis of perfect reciprocity; and he thought h could promise on the part of the Melbourne society tha they would be found to give in quite equal degree to what they got. Perhaps the best way of showing what might be done here would be to show what had been done in Melbourne since the formation of the society in February last, and with the permission of the chairman he would read the report of the provisional committee, which had been presented to the members just before he left Melbourne. Mr. Wilson then read the report and enumerated the animals now in possession of the society, and those which had already been turned adrift in many cases, apparently with perfect success. As an illustration of what this proposition might lead to, Mr. Wilson referred to the fact of a gentleman having lately arrived in Melbourne, a member of a very wealthy and long-established firm in South America, which had just obtained a concession from the Peruvian Government for the export of 1500 pure alpacas. The whole thing seemed to be perfectly genuine, and what could we make of the fact? That Mr. Ledger's spirited enterprise in bringing the alpaca to Australia in sufficient numbers permanently to establish the breed, had broken the spell of the Peruvian prohibition, and that the Government of that country, seeing that the establishment of the alpaca here was now only a question of time, had decided to legalise what it could no longer prevent. The time, then, was fast coming, in which the alpaca would be landed here as regularly as we now send sheep to New Zealand; and the calculation that had appeared in the papers to the effect of the annual exports of alpaca wool reaching £9,000,000 in fifty years would be hastened, so that even the present assemblage might live to see it. This with one animal, and that, be it remarked, not an animal to supersede the sheep, but with the camel and many other valuable beasts to feed over the sheep's head, to eat shrubs and scrubs that it would refuse, and to occupy land which without such animals would lie waste and useless for ever. Mr. Wilson went on to state some of his own experiences, and assured the meeting that such was the tendency of this kind of experiment to expand and ramify, that if it were only set energetically going, its most sanguine friends would soon scarcely be able to recognise their own offspring. And as a further encouragement, he could state that the reaction produced at home by the movement at the antipodes was of the most encouraging character. Each mail brought him gratifying assurances of the interest with which our acclimatisation doings were watched by kindred spirits in London and Paris, and it was a most encouraging thing to find our efforts thus reflected, and stimulating those of still larger, older, and richer countries. At the conclusion of a long address Mr. Wilson appealed to the gentlemen present to give the project a hearty and vigorous start. The acclimatisation movement was a novel but a vigorously progressive one, it had taken root and flourished wherever it had been broached; at an early day scarcely any intelligent community would be without some organisation for the purpose, and it surely behoved New South Wales, and Sydney, its metropolis, to join the fraternal band, and hold their own in a movement for which a new country of such extensive area was so well adapted.

Dr. Bennett moved the first resolution:—

> That this meeting, recognising the great importance to the Australian colonies of the services rendered by Mr. Wilson, tenders him its thanks, and urges that in furtherance of the object he has so successfully promoted, a society be formed, on the basis of those of Paris and London, to be called "The Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales."

He stated his warm concurrence in that part of the resolution which recognised the value of the services of Mr. Wilson, and remarked that he was a witness to the efforts made by that gentleman in England to promote the objects of the Society for the Acclimatisation of Animals. He considered that Mr. Wilson had conferred a great obligation on the colonies by the zeal with which he had prosecuted this most desirable enterprise.

The Rev. J. West seconded the motion, which was put and unanimously carried.

Sir Charles Nicholson moved the second resolution:—

> That the objects of this society shall be the introduction, acclimatisation, and domestication of all innoxious animals, birds, fishes, insects, and vegetables, whether useful or ornamental;—the perfection, propagation, and hybridisation, of races newly introduced or already domesticated;—the spread of indigenous animals, &c., from parts of the colonies where they are already known, to other localities where they are not known;—the procuration, whether by purchase, gift, or exchange, of animals, &c., from Great Britain, the British colonies, and foreign countries:—the transmission of animals, &c., from the colony to England and foreign parts, in exchange for others sent thence to the society; the holding of periodical meetings, and the publication of reports and transactions, for the purpose of spreading knowledge of acclimatisation, and inquiry into the causes of success or failure;—the interchange of reports, &c., with kindred associations in other parts of the world, with the view, by correspondence and mutual good offices, of giving the widest possible scope to the project of acclimatisation;—the conferring rewards, honorary or intrinsically valuable, upon seafaring men, passengers from distant countries, and others who may render valuable services to the cause of acclimatisation.

He dwelt with emphasis on the importance of combined efforts to promote the objects set forth in the resolution, and pointed out the great prospective value of the contemplated undertaking, believing as he did that the results which might be realised would be in incalculable proportion to the outlay and effort required for their attainment.

Mr. E. Knox seconded the motion, which was also unanimously carried.

Mr. Hay, M.L.A., proposed the following resolution:

> That Sir William Macarthur, W. T. Macleay, Esq., Dr. Bennett, Captain Ward, E. S. Hill, Esq., Charles Moore, A. F. Want, Esq., A. T. Holroyd, Esq., Alfred Roberts, Esq., with power to add to their number, be requested to act as a provisional committee, to bring the association into working order; to enrol subscribers, and otherwise advance the objects of the society.

In making this motion he expressed a warm interest in the contemplated movement, and his high appreciation of the services of Mr. Wilson, who had laboured so assiduously and with so much success in the cause of acclimatisation.

Mr. E. Knox seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Wilson, M.L.A., seconded by Mr. E. S. Hill, and carried *nem. con*.

> That a subscription of £2 2s. annually shall constitute an ordinary member; a donation of £10 10s. shall entitle the donor to a life membership; but that the claims of the society shall be urged upon wealthy and patriotic colonists, with a view to obtaining much larger subscriptions.

Mr. T. S. Mort moved the next resolution,

> That, when thoroughly organised, the objects of the society be formally brought under the notice of the Government, with the view of learning to what extent it may calculate upon Governmental assistance and recognition.

Mr. A. Roberts seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

A long and animated discussion took place, in a conversational form, on the topics of Mr. Wilson's address, the general objects of the society, and the various means which might be adopted with a view to their successful realisation, after which Sir Charles Nicholson was moved into the chair, and the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to Mr. Deas Thomson for presiding over the meeting.

Operative Stonemasons.—Anniversary of Short Time Movement.—Last evening about fifty members of the Operative Stonemasons body assembled to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the short time movement in the mason trade. Dinner was served up in excellent style at Dishington's, Odd Fellows' Hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. Landworth; vice chair, Mr. Robert Symon. Dinner passed off as all good dinners generally do. After cloth was removed, the Chairman proposed the health of the Queen and Royal Family in a loyal speech. The health of the Governor-in-Chief was also drunk. The toast of the evening was given by the chairman in an able speech, referring to the difficulties which they had to incur in the initiation of the movement; how successfully they encountered them, and the many beneficial effects the eight-hour movement had upon the trade, and expressed a hope it would become general in all the trades. He coupled with the toast the name of Mr. Stephen Brown, who should be looked upon as having introduced the movement. Drunk with cheers. Mr. Brown briefly responded. The chairman proposed "the Operative Stonemasons' Institution." Mr. Robert Lang responded to the Operative Stonemasons' Institution, who, having been many years a member of it, was qualified to speak fully upon it. The "Land we live in," "the Press," "the Chairman," were subsequently proposed and duly honoured. Several of the company enlivened the evening with the exercise of their vocal powers, and a band added to the harmony and played appropriate airs.

STRIKE OF THE MINERS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Newcastle.—On Saturday, the whole of the miners throughout the district, with the exception of Tomago, brought up their tools from the mines; in other words they have struck in consequence of a reduction of twenty per cent. having been demanded by the coal proprietors. A meeting of the miners will take place this morning, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Wallsend. A special train has been applied for, but no time specified as to its departure. The meeting will be addressed by some of the leading men, and no doubt their course of future action laid down. At present there appears no hope of a speedy settlement. We heard something a few days since from Minmi, about a compromise, and that no strike would in all probability take place; but, in conversation with one of the proprietors of those mines, he seemed to think your informant far better acquainted with the subject than even himself. Rumour says that a portion of the miners have leased several acres of land near Wallsend; there can be no question of coal being found in payable quantities, as the ground has already been tried. Operations could be commenced at once, and it is expected that in the course of three weeks that coal could be raised from the new mines. It is said means are not wanting, and as each miner would participate in the profits, the work would proceed with great vigour. If such a scheme as that proposed could be carried out the advantages to the district would be incalculable. The company would be entirely local, which alone could not but tend to enhance the value of property, both in the immediate neighbourhood of their operations and throughout the district.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses; at 12 o'clock, Dogcarts, Pagnell Carts, and Light Spring-carts; at the Cattle Mart, at 2 o'clock, Unbroken Horses.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 170 Packages Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, New Style Fancy Doeskin and Cloth; Pins and Needles, assorted; Shirts, Superfine Clothing, Tweed Suits, Sundries.

Mr. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Invoices of Oilmen's Stores, General Groceries, Pipes, Arsenic, Matches, Bottled Porter, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Cottage and Land, Punchbowl Road, Enfield.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ration Sugar, Cheese, Sardines, and 500 Packages Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.; at the Flour Company's Wharf, at 3 o'clock, V. D. L. Hay.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Treasury Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Invoices of General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

MESSRS. GILBERT AND CO.—At their Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring Carts, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Stereoscopes, Walking Sticks, Firearms, Watches, and Sundries.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring Carts, Harness, &c.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—On the Premises, George-street, between Park and Bathurst streets, at 11 o'clock, large Glass Case, Sundry Furniture, Paintings, Engravings, Ornaments, &c.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—In the Yard, back of Custom House, at 11 o'clock, Wine, Brandy, Tobacco, Cigars, Molasses, &c.

The Garibaldi Polka.—Every week brings out something new in dance music: remarkable personages or events suggest to the composer who caters for the demand of the votaries of Terpsichore that such ought to be recorded in galop, valse, or polka; and, indeed, a hero, on whatever stage of life he may appear, can scarcely be said to have achieved immortal fame until his name or portrait is attached to the title-page of some composition specially written for the ball-room. The great Italian hero of the present day has at length reached this apex of popularity, and we have now to record the publication of a polka bearing his name, by Ernesto Spagnoletti, and dedicated to the patriot's countryman and accomplished pianist, Signor Cutolo. Besides being brilliant in style, it possesses greater originality than is usually met with in compositions of this character. The time is well marked, a circumstance of great value to the dancer, and the triplets at the end of each bar in the first part give it a pleasing effect; a plentiful use has also been made of the chromatic scale in the second part, which is in B flat, the *coda* returning to the original key of A flat. The whole is well modulated, which, as a matter of course, adds materially to the brilliancy of the polka. As a specimen of colonial printing it is highly creditable; the title page is most elaborate, and artistically designed,—the prominent word "Garibaldi" being printed in fancy letters of gold and red. The notation is remarkably clear and apparently correct, which is also a very important feature, but one to which frequently little regard is paid. With so many commendable points, it cannot fail to become a great favourite in fashionable circles. The publishers are Messrs. Johnson and Co., of Pitt-street.

Coroner's Inquest.—The inquest on the body of a man named Thomas Youl, commenced at the Coroner's office on Saturday last, was resumed and concluded yesterday. The deceased was a stone mason by trade, and resided at Manly Beach, where he possessed some land. On Thursday last he was seen in the vicinity of the Dowling-street Wharf (from which the Manly Beach steamer takes her departure) in a state of intoxication. In the evening he was observed to fall from some steps at the north end of Victoria-street, which fall occasioned some severe bruises. He was assisted up, then in a state of intoxication, and nothing more was seen of him till about ten o'clock, when he was observed lying in Brougham-street. A few minutes afterwards he was found lying at the bottom of a large rock, some six or seven feet high, over which he had fallen. He was then bleeding profusely, only partially clothed, and evidently suffering from *delirium tremens*. Mr. Newcombe, who lives close by, sent a messenger for the police, and in a short time inspector Rawlinson, accompanied by two constables, arrived, and conveyed the injured man to the Infirmary. Dr. Robertson saw him soon after his admission, and put him under treatment, but he never rallied, and expired about twelve hours afterwards. It was the opinion of Dr. Robertson that the deceased's death was occasioned by *delirium tremens*, accelerated by exposure and falls. The rock over which the deceased fell is at the north end of Brougham-street, and entirely unprotected. Mr. Newcombe stated in evidence that he had seen a carriage and two horses fall over the rock, within a few feet of where the deceased fell. The deceased was thirty-eight years of age, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and had been about ten years in the colony. His wife is now on her passage to England, whither she has gone for medical treatment for a peculiar disease. Verdict, "Died from *delirium tremens* and exposure to cold, accelerated by falls; and we consider the cliff, at the side of the thoroughfare over which the deceased fell, was unsafe, and ought to be fenced in."

Thoroughbreds.—The thoroughbred horse, "Leopold," and draught stallion, reported in Saturday's issue as having arrived, ex Canaan, were landed yesterday from the vessel at the Circular Quay, and removed to Martyn's horse bazaar, Pitt-street, where we are informed they may be inspected for a short time prior to their departure for Clarence River.

Juvenile Missionary Meeting.—This evening, the fifth annual meeting of the New South Wales Bush Missionary Society will be held in the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street, at half-past seven o'clock. Chair to be taken by Mr. George Allen.

School of Arts.—Dr. G. Walker delivers a lecture to-night, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject: "An evening with Keats."

Lecture.—The Rev. G. H. Moreton will deliver a lecture at the Church of England Sunday-school Institute, Phillip-street, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, Subject: "The Christian Church from Nero to Trajan."

Newtown School of Arts.—This hitherto ill-fated erection is about to be taken down again and rebuilt a third time. After its completion a second time the walls deviated considerably from the perpendicular, and the committee, after due enquiry, decided that the building was not safe, and ought to be rebuilt. The architect demurred, and it seemed probable there would be an appeal to law, but yesterday he consented to take down so much of the building as may be necessary, and re-erect it at his own expense. It is said that the cost will not be less than about £400. We understand that this time the roof is to be of an entirely different construction.

The Gaol and its Inmates.—An order from the Sheriff has been received by the local authorities here, for the removal of forty-five of the prisoners under sentence of two and three years' imprisonment. The number of this class of heavily sentenced offenders at present in the gaol, is about sixty, and the total of the inmates amount to one hundred and fifty—a larger number we believe, than Darlinghurst prison contains, while it equals the population of Cockatoo Island. The forty-five who are to be taken from this gaol will be distributed in Bathurst, Sydney, and Maitland.—*Goulburn Chronicle.*

Libel.—Regina v. Watson.—At the Goulburn Quarter Sessions, on Wednesday, before Mr. T. Callaghan, chairman, Charles Isaac Watson, proprietor of the *Braidwood Daily News*, was charged with libelling John Gurney, clerk of Petty Sessions, Braidwood, and, having been found guilty, was sentenced to pay to the Queen a fine of £25, and that he be imprisoned in Goulburn gaol until that fine be paid. His Honor ordered that the execution of the sentence be respited, upon defendant's entering into his own recognisances in £50, and one surety in £25, to appear on the 1st of November next, at Goulburn gaol, and there render himself in execution. The necessary recognisances were then entered into. A point was reserved to be argued before the Supreme Court, in October next, as to the non-sufficiency of proof of publication. The principal witness, Robert Buckland Durbridge, a compositor, was committed to Goulburn gaol for a month, for contempt of Court in not appearing before the Bench in a becoming and decent manner.

LATER FROM NEW ZEALAND.

By the Lord Ashley, I. R. M. S., we have papers from Auckland and Lyttelton to the 7th, Wellington to the 9th, Taranaki to the 10th, Nelson to the 13th, Otago to 3rd instant, and Hawke's Bay to the 20th ultimo.

NELSON.

In its monthly summary, the *Nelson Examiner* remarks: We hardly know whether to lament or congratulate ourselves upon the fact that, month after month, we have to repeat the same formula, and inform our readers that nothing of importance has yet taken place in the north. That this prolonged suspense and continued uncertainty as to what may be the issue of the negotiations still carrying on there, has its attendant evils cannot be doubted. We feel them even here in the general unwillingness to enter into any permanent arrangements for the future, the success of which depends upon the continuance of peace; and we feel them in the stoppage of that gentle but continual stream of immigration which was materially, though imperceptibly, adding to our growth and our strength; but, if such be our reasons for regretting this chronic state of uneasiness and indecision, how much more strongly must these evils be felt elsewhere! Throughout the length and breadth of the other island the effects of this state of things must in the majority of cases cause more than distrust, more than a mere reluctance to make any prospective engagements; it must produce an almost total cessation of all agricultural operations; it must cripple the pastoral interest from the reluctance it causes in making the usual advances; and it must react upon the dwellers in the towns, who receive and distribute, like the heart to the body, the supplies which give health and vigour to the whole community. Such are some of the motives and feelings which would induce us to deprecate any long continuance of our present hesitation. On the other hand, knowing what the probable state of affairs would be, immediately consequent upon bringing those political imposthumes to a head, and how severe a crisis we should have to go through, and how great an additional amount of loss and human suffering would ensue, even under most favourable circumstances, and with the most successful issue to the strife, we cannot bring ourselves to wish that the final plunge should be taken into this sea of troubles, until all hope of escape in any other direction is quite at an end.

Adverting to the expected arrival of their new Governor the same journal says:—Sir George Grey does not come out without ample funds and large powers; and it is probable that he will find the work of Maori pacification by no means the only task he has to perform. He will have to study and put into harmony the jarring elements which he himself set free, and which may now feel little disposition to return again into their cave at his command. He is an able and has hitherto been a fortunate man in his public career; though we have always looked upon his success as due rather to his cleverness in dealing with the circumstances of the day as they occurred, his intimate acquaintance with the weaknesses of other men, and his power of availing himself of such knowledge, than to his clear perception of any high principle, or his undeviating adherence to it. He has always looked for instruments rather than associates; and contrived, whilst here formerly, to quarrel and be friends in turn with all the able men in the colony. Still his influence with the natives was greater than that possessed by any other Governor, before or since; and if he throws himself upon the intelligent support of the community, he will find in that direction an auxiliary to success better than can be found in the most exact official subordination, or in the best calculated reliance upon the failings and interests of his supporters. He wants but that to rise from the second to the first class of public men; and, like a Raffles or a Metcalfe, leave his name not only famous in his own generation, but a legacy to posterity.

If any additional evidence were required (says the *Examiner*) of the impolicy of the late party conflict, under present circumstances, it would be found in the pithy remark of the Maori chief, William Naylor (Te Awaitaia), to one of the ministers. "How can you expect the Waikato not to persevere in this king movement, when one-half of your own *runanga* is in favour of supporting it"! It was left for the natural good sense and sound judgment of a native to point out what the blindness of party feeling and the want of true patriotism had concealed from Mr. Fox and his supporters. The remark, obvious as it appears, does not seem ever to have crossed their minds. It contains, however, the severest censure that has yet been passed on their proceedings; and must, we should think, give rise to some very serious reflections on the part of those who see the practical effect of their counsels thus brought home to them.

AUCKLAND.

The *Southern Cross* states that Sir George Grey's arrival in Auckland is looked for during the current month, and it is supposed that he will bring an additional vessel of war with him.

The troops are still in camp at Otahuhu, the 65th and the Artillery are in Auckland, the Militia are training, and the natives are quiet. Everybody is biding his time. The King's flag still floats at Ngaruawahia, and the out-settlers are in a state of anxious suspense, ready for anything, but hoping for the best. Our men-of-war have left us with the exception of the Harrier and Miranda, but will return early in the spring. Further reinforcements are spoken of, but we have no reliable information on the subject. Drafts of regiments already here have arrived during the month, and large military stores from England. More of the latter are *en route*.

The real meaning of the war has distinctly shown itself during the last few months. The Waitara Land dispute was the pretext, opposition to British rule the cause; and Sir George Grey will soon discover this when he attempts to make peaceable subjects of Waikatos. They may, as we have said before, possibly yield to him; but if they do, it will be a homage to his material powers of enforcing submission, and not to the weight of his arguments. They would do the same to the present Governor if they were not under the impression that real submission would not be demanded by another. On the other hand, war may still ensue; and if so, the world will retrospectively do the present Governor the justice of conceding that he had failed to make peace because a proper peace was impossible; and where one who was thought all-powerful had failed likewise. In either case, whether peace or war result, Governor Browne has been the means of arming his successor with the power of dictating the former with authority, or of carrying on the latter with vigour.

OTAGO.

The Tuapeka Gold-fields.—The *Witness* of the 3rd instant, says:—His honor the Superintendent has twice visited the field, and an escort has on two occasions brought in 500 ounces and 2000 ounces. Some prejudice appears to exist in the minds of the diggers against the escort, and from some reason they have not hitherto availed themselves of its services, as is shown by the fact that over 5000 ounces are known to be in the town. In one instance we heard of a person bringing with him twenty-five pounds weight; and an anecdote is told of another who, having a considerable amount of gold, was travelling alone to town, and asked a perfect stranger whom he met on the road to accompany him, informing him that he had a large quantity of gold. The result of this sort of conduct will undeniably be a serious robbery, if not worse. Fifty thousand acres have been proclaimed a gold-field.

Another account states that from 5000 to 10,000 ounces were in the hands of the diggers. The weather has been very cold, and the road to the diggings very bad. Meat was 1s. per lb., tea 6s., sugar, 1s. 2d., tobacco 6s. per lb., and flour £3 15s. per 100lb. bag. The diggings have been declared a gold-field under the Gold Fields Act, 1858, and a commissioner appointed.

Considerable alarm (says the *Witness*) has been produced amongst the holders of stock at the appearance of the disease pleuropneumonia, and rigorous measures have been adopted to prevent the importation of cattle from places where the disease is known to exist.

The wreck of the Victory had been sold for £570.

TARANAKI.

The late intelligence from Taranaki is of the same character as that by several of the past mails. It is simply that the Province is by courtesy supposed to be in a state of peace, while the settlers live in an uncertainty second only to that of actual war. Afraid to cultivate, nay even to traverse the Southern country beyond very circumscribed limits there exists the deadening influence which the prospect of another war with, or at least a raid from, the tribes who have as yet been almost unmolested in their enjoyment of plunder. No one believes in security, and no one cares to expend his energies in restoring the appearance of the country until all danger is past. A little cultivation in the town is talked about, but as a province its agricultural activity is paralysed. It is to all interests a new military post, and despite the desire of the settlers to the contrary, must for some time remain so. Martial law still reigns. The Militia and Volunteers are still embodied; and even an attack on the town was thought probable a few weeks since. The military, although only about seven hundred strong, are deemed very effective from the character of their commander, and the regulations of Colonel Warre, who heads the gallant 57th there, on a late occasion when ominous rumours reached him, have tended to increase the confidence reposed in him.

The *Taranaki Herald* of the 27th ultimo says:—"We have received authentic information that the southern natives, who were said to be quietly awaiting the issue of the negotiations pending with Waikato, are now engaged killing the cattle of the settlers in their possession. From this we may draw some conclusion as to the intentions of Waikato.

The same journal of the 10th instant, says:—Some weeks since we noticed that Wi Kingi, Matakatea, a Taranaki chief, had expressed a desire to make peace with the Governor; but the interview with Mr. Parris, which followed, came to nothing at the time.

The northern mailman brings intelligence that Wi Kingi was at Kihikihi, on the banks of the Waikato. He will not return to Waitara for the present, nor, considering the important character he filled in the original quarrel, could his presence in Waikato well be spared just now. One of his followers, Paora Rauparaha, better known as little Paul of Waitara, met with a just rebuke from our resident magistrate during the week. Having a small difference with a settler, he found it convenient to apply to the court for redress, a usual course where the law is exercised in favour of the Maori. In answer to questions, Paora admitted he had borne arms against her Majesty, and had not accepted the terms of peace offered to Hapurona. The resident magistrate thereupon informed him that he was virtually an outlaw, and that so long as he continued in his present course the Court could lend him no assistance, however good his case might be in the abstract. The value of this hint will not be lost upon the insurgents.

RANGITIKEI.

The *Wellington Advertiser*, of the 3rd instant, states that the equanimity of the settlers was rather disturbed for the last week or two by the appearance of Wi Tako and his mob, who continued to collect King's men and drill them, for about ten days, at about half-way up the district. He appears to be in possession of abundance of ammunition, as he had several field-days, and expended a good deal of powder. However, the settlers' minds are, I am happy to say, more at ease now, as the whole mob have vacated the district. It was not without reason the settlers were alarmed, as on Wi Tako's departure, he left behind from ten to twenty of his gang for the purpose of capturing a European, Mr. Thomas Hill, who had accidentally branded a native lad in December last. The case was tried by Mr. Turton, at Manawatu, who awarded 20s. to the plaintiff, who was quite satisfied. Last week, Napier, chief of the Ngatitha tribe, appeared among the remaining mob, and requested them to depart and not disturb the settlers, and if they wish to capture Hill, they had better do it on their own ground, as it was sure to lead to mischief. The settlers here are totally unprotected, without ammunition, and at the mercy of the natives.

LAMBING FLAT.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

August 15.—Yesterday, Patrick Day, William Tomalty, and Charles Coyle, were arrested for being implicated in the riots of the 30th June last, and were brought before the Court, and committed this morning. I annex particulars of the examination:—

POLICE COURT.

Before Messrs. Clark, Lynch, and Fitzimmons, J.P.

Charles Sanderson being sworn, stated: I am inspector of the Burrangong police force; from information I received I arrested the prisoners Patrick Day and William Tomalty yesterday, about one o'clock; they are charged with wilfully destroying the property of the Chinese on the 30th June last; I told the prisoners the charge, and cautioned them; Day said he was doing no harm, that he was looking for a horse; Tomalty said he was not there at all, and could prove he was not there.

James Condell, being sworn, stated: I am sergeant of police stationed at Burrangong; I apprehended the prisoner Charles Coyle, charged with unlawfully assembling and wilfully destroying the property of the Chinese, on the 30th June last; I told the prisoner the charge; he made no reply; I recollect the 30th June last; there was a large assembly of people passed through Lambing Flat, headed by a band and flags; they proceeded to the Chinese camp, about a quarter of a mile from the township; I saw the three prisoners now before the Court with the mob; the prisoner Day carried a large stick in his hand; I saw the prisoner Coyle set fire to two tents, the property of Chinese; he first took a match and tried to set fire to the tents with it; he could not; he then took a lighted bush and set fire to the tents with it; I saw Tomalty run with the mob; the assemblage was riotous; I heard several shots fired; I consider the proceedings calculated to inspire terror; the Chinese offered no provocation; I am sure the property destroyed belonged to Chinese; I was there before the riot, and saw Chinese there; when I apprehended the prisoner Coyle last night I said to him, "You are my prisoner;" he said he was not, and resisted me; it was at the Empire Hotel, in the ball-room; I dragged him out; the mob gathered round me; I gave the prisoner to two of the constables, and ordered them to fix bayonets; we had to charge the mob before we could get them away; I believe they were mates of the prisoner that resisted; I have known the prisoner Coyle for five years; I have known the prisoner Day for five months; I saw Tomalty once or twice before the 30th June last.

John Flanagan, sworn, stated: I am a constable, stationed at Burrangong, and corroborate the evidence of Condell with respect to the riot; the prisoner Day carried a large stick; I saw a large flag carried by the mob, with the words "No Chinese, Roll up" inscribed on it: I know the prisoner Day nearly twelve months: I saw Tomalty before the roll-up; I know Coyle for three months.

The prisoner, Patrick Day, having been cautioned, stated, that on the day in question I was out looking for my horse; I heard the mob shouting, and went to see what it was; I did not take any part in the roll-up.

William Tomalty stated: I was not at the roll-up at all; I was at Allendale (Tipperary Gully) all that day.

Charles Coyle stated: I was at the chapel on that day, and was not at the roll-up.

They were committed to take their trial at the next Circuit Court, to be holden at Goulburn.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

The Queen of India has given to her newly adopted people an Order of Chivalry. The order of "the Star of India" has been instituted to commemorate the resolution of the Sovereign of the British empire to take upon herself the government of India. Last night's *Gazette* announces the creation of the knightly brotherhood, and constitutes it with its Sovereign grand master and twenty-five knights. It is a bold essay. It is an attempt to fix the northern notions of loyalty and chivalric honour in Asiatic minds. It is an appeal to sentiments which are thought not to be of indigenous growth in the far East. These orders of chivalry arose in times when there was pride in submission, when a military bondage was a badge of honour, and when fidelity was the highest and most cherished attribute of gentle blood.

Perhaps it is not quite in this point of view that "the Star of India" will be regarded by the powerful Princes who are about to receive the new distinction. It is hard to suppose that these Asiatic potentates, who were never really capable of a disinterested loyalty even to the Mogul, can cherish the sentiment of loyalty to the House of Brunswick. It would be but a fond conceit to believe that the Hindoo who hates his Mussulman conqueror, or that the Mussulman who despises his Hindoo slave, and resents the coming of the European between him and his prey, can have any deeper feeling than that of self-interest in standing steadfastly by the existing European Power in India. But we must deal with events as they reveal themselves. We have had within five years to destroy the force by which we won that territory, and to reconquer it in opposition to that force. During this crisis, when our power seemed to be shaken to its base, and when those who did not know how rooted was our influence expected to see us driven from the country, many of the most powerful Satraps of the old decayed dynasty remained faithful to us against all temptations, and against all evidences of disaster. The Nizam of the Deccan might have stirred up rebellion; but, perhaps because we had treated him well, perhaps because he saw in our power the only element of stability for his own, he exerted all his influence, and even risked his own principality, in preventing the spread of disaffection through that part of India. Again, Scindia, or, as he is called in the *Gazette*, the Maharajah of Gwalior, was the commander of a great army and the ruler of a great kingdom; and he also might have been a fatal enemy, but proved a fast friend. So, when the North was doubtful, and the action of the Sikhs was looked to with some dismay, Runbeer Singh, in the mountains of Cashmere, was an important Power. The Rajah of Pouttiala ruled the country between Central India and the Punjab, and through his territory had to pass all the reinforcement which Sir John Lawrence could send to the siege of Delhi. Holkar was the representative of a race of enemies who had cost us hard battles to conquer. Whatever may be said against our administration in India—and none feel how much may be said upon this subject more strongly than we do—it is creditable to our rule that in the hour of trial these great native Powers, being free to choose, and almost able to decide, deliberately chose to aid with their full force the efforts we were making to restore our empire.

We have rewarded them with accessions of territory; we have, through our Governor-General, given them thanks and honourable acknowledgments; this new institution of an Order of Knighthood is, perhaps, the only means known to our Northern habits whereby our Queen can commemorate their services and testify her confidence. They may not understand the obligations of knighthood as it was understood by the knights of King Arthur, but they will comprehend the honour of being included in a society wherein the greatest princes of India are placed in company with the greatest European generals and rulers in India, and where the Sovereign herself presides. Perhaps, also, the insignia of the Order will be recommended to their minds by an intrinsic value and a splendour which certainly do not attach to the insignia of the other orders of knighthood as they come from the Sovereign. The Star of India is to be, not a bit of silver foil, but a real jewel of great worth, such as even an eastern prince may be proud to wear. This seems to us to be a legitimate use of "the cheap defence of nations," and the cheap reward of services. In all other European nations the value of this resource is known; in England, except for military and naval services, it is either neglected or abused. We hope this new order may be well received among the princes of India, and that it may be accepted there, as it is intended here, as an invitation to come into brotherhood with us, and add some strands of affection to the ties of common interest.—*Times.*

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 16th August, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Erection of Court and Watch House, Wentworth	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 20th August.
Erection of Court and Watch House, Uralla	
Erection of additions, Berrima Gaol	
Erection of Watch House, Hexham	
Fencing Cemetery at Tamworth	
Construction of a Bridge over Rope's Creek, near Parramatta	
Construction of a Bridge over the Wolfundry Lagoon, at Wagga Wagga	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 27th August.
Erection of Court-house and Telegraph Station, Morpeth	
Repairs to Court-house, Berrima	
Erection of Watch-house, Sofala	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 3rd September.
Erection of Gaol, and additions to Court-house, Cooma	
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Molong	
Erection of Watch-house, Tambaroora	
Erection of Court-house, Mudgee	
Shingler's Work, Military Barracks, Newcastle	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 10th September.
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Binalong	
Erection of Watch-house, Blackheath	
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Fairfield	
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Inverell.	
Erection of Office for District Surveyor, Albury.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 17th September.
Erection of Watch-house, Wyagdon	
Erection of Watch-house, Cundletown	
Erection of Watch-house, Murrumburra	

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 12th August, 1861.

THE TOLLS and DUES to be taken at the undermentioned Tollbars, will be sold on the days mentioned, by public auction, at the following Police Offices, by the Clerks of Petty Sessions, in accordance with the terms of advertisement of August 17th, 1861:—

Day of Sale.	Place of Sale.	Name of Tollbar.
Tuesday, September 17 ..	Muswellbrook	Camberwell.
Ditto, ditto	Ditto......	Scone.
Ditto, ditto	Ditto......	Blandford.
Ditto, ditto	Bowenfells ..	Bowenfells.
Ditto, ditto	Ditto......	Fryingpan.
Wednesday, September 18	Bathurst	The Rocks.
Tuesday, September 17 ..	Picton	Picton.
Wednesday, September 18	Berrima	Berrima.
Ditto, ditto	Ditto......	Towrang Pass.
Friday, September 20 ..	Gundagai....	Cooney's Hill.

W. M. ARNOLD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BRUSH, saddler, begs to inform the public that he has taken those commodious premises, 407, George-street, Sydney, exactly opposite the Royal Hotel, where he purposes carrying on business with a new and well selected stock of Saddlery, of the very first description.

J. B. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the very liberal support he has received during the past twenty years, and begs to assure those who may be disposed to renew their orders at his new establishment, that he will continue, as heretofore, to manufacture articles of the same description as those which for so long a period have ensured their approval.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

☞ The Endowments granted by this COLONIAL INSTITUTION, *and by it only*, are protected by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, in favour of the nominee, on the following scale:—

After a duration of
2 years, £200 of endowment | 7 years, £500 of endowment
5 ,, £1000 | 10 ,, £2000
together with the bonuses which may be added to them.

N.B.—This is the only Institution in Australia which grants a share of profits to its endowment policies.

Extracts from Tables, &c.

TABLE D.—Annual premiums payable for £100 to be paid on a child attaining the age of 14 or 21 years.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE FOR ENDOWMENT AT AGE.

Age at Entrance.	14	21	Age at Entrance.	14	21
1	£6 5 9	£3 9 6	9	£18 15 10	£8 14 1
3	7 16 5	4 1 2	11	...	8 7 2
6	11 6 9	5 3 6	13	...	10 18 3

N.B.—The premiums paid are returned in case of the previous death of the child.

Examples of Bonus Additions to Endowments.

Age at Entrance.	Duration of Policy.	Annual Premium.	Endowment payable at Age.	Original Amount.	Additional Endowment.
4 years.	5½ years.	£8 15 4	14	£100	£26 11 8
1 ,,	5½ ,,	6 5 9	14	100	21 19 10
3 ,,	9 ,,	15 0 0	21	400	108 17 9
12 ,,	6½ ,,	15 0 0	21	120	40 10 1
15 ,,	5½ ,,	10 18 4	21	100	33 4 0
1 ,,	5½ ,,	3 9 6	21	100	16 10 2

Annual premiums may be paid by half-yearly or quarterly instalments.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the agents in New South Wales, and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31, 1861.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Sydney Branch, 62, Margaret-street.
Capital—£1,259,760.
RATES OF PREMIUM.

First Class.—Stone and Brick Dwellings, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent.

Second Class.—Stone and Brick Stores, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent.

An advance of 15 per cent. will be made upon these rates, for retail trades.

Life Department.—The rates are the same as those charged in England.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance may be had, and every information obtained from WILLIAM RAE, resident secretary, 62, Margaret-street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY. FOR MARINE INSURANCE.
Insurances effected to all the ports of New Zealand at lowest rates.

ROBERT GILFILLAN, Agent.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades in advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASS 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—John Bibb, Esq.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established in Melbourne 1849.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
Accumulated and Invested Capital, £200,000.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. B. SMITH, Esq., Chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MELBOURNE BOARD.
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SPECIAL FEATURES:
AMPLE SECURITY, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, and the LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, or at the LONDON BRANCH of the COMPANY; at the option of the insurer.

Insurances effected, and policies at once issued on application to

C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

N.B.—Country agents wanted. Applicants must give reference to firms of respectability in Sydney.

SCOTT'S HOTEL, Collins-street West, Melbourne.—The Proprietor of the above establishment begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that his hotel is now completed, and ready for occupation; and, in doing so, takes this opportunity of assuring his supporters that everything has been done to make this hotel the most complete in Australia.

Squatters will find that, from the increased accommodation of the new building, their comfort can be more completely secured; and the proprietor assures them that it will always be his study, as hitherto, to make them as much at home as possible.

Hot and cold baths.
Private rooms for dinner parties, &c.
E. SCOTT, proprietor (late of the Port Phillip Club Hotel).

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 392, George street.

JOHN BAPTIST, in returning thanks to the public generally of New South Wales and the neighbouring colonies for past favours, offers for SALE, this season, the most extensive and varied stock of FRUIT TREES, Flowering and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, to be found in the Australian colonies.

The soil of his establishment being naturally poor, and exposed to the most trying winds, the advantage to purchasers getting trees from such a situation is evident. John Baptist offers this explanation, as many parties are under the impression that all fruit trees, plants, &c., offered for sale by him are grown on rich soil.

John Baptist respectfully solicits intending purchasers to call at the nursery, and view his collection previous to purchasing, as he firmly believes they will be pleased with the growth and healthy state of all plants which will be offered to them.

Prices moderate; and any purchaser requiring a large number of plants will be dealt with on liberal terms.

All orders from the country and neighbouring colonies punctually attended to; trees and plants correctly labelled, and carefully packed.

Omnibuses leave the Post-office every half-hour, and convey passengers to within a few yards from the entrance to the gardens.

Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it form an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity), by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the Empire.

TIGHTNESS of the Chest, Difficulties of Breathing, and affections of the pulmonary organs generally.—Immediate relief will be afforded in any of the above cases by taking one or two doses of the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared solely by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite the Central Police Office.

WORM POWDERS entirely superseded by DAYRELL and CO.'S Worm Lozenges, which are now declared by thousands in and around Sydney to be the most speedy, certain, and agreeable medicine ever discovered for the expulsion of worms, either from children or adults. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office, Sydney, and sold by their appointed agents.

COUGHS and COLDS.—The following valuable preparations at reduced prices.
Powell's balsam of aniseed, Locock's wafers
Keating's celebrated cough lozenges, in boxes and tins
Simco's essence of linseed, American cherry pectoral
Shepherd's and Stelberg's cough and voice lozenges
Black currant, ipecacuanha, and gelatine lozenges
Larmer's aromatic mixture
W. LARMER, importer of drugs, 313, George-street.

THE SCIENCE OF IRONING.—Ask for "Briggs' Australian Satin Glaze Starch" where you purchase "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder." One pound is equal to nearly two pounds of any other. It is the very best starch for gentlemen's collars and cravats, and the most economical for large washing establishments, manufacturers, bleachers, hot-pressers, and finishers; and as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of embroidery, lace, and muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. One pound of this starch will make sixteen pints of strong fluid starch. Sole manufacturer, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

Sold by all grocers and druggists. Wholesale agency for Sydney, 89, York-street.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION, of every description, for sporting or military purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of guns, Wire Cartridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality.

Sole contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts', Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges, for Whitworth rifles; also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other breech loaders.

ELEY, BROTHERS, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.
Wholesale only.

POTATOES! POTATOES! POTATOES.—Just arrived from Circular Head, a splendid cargo of Potatoes, ex Mimmedike. ON SALE from the vessel, at the VICTORIA WHARF, bottom of Erskine-street, in lots to suit purchasers.

FINE COLONIAL SOAP and CANDLES, cheap, for ready money. WM. B. ALLEN, Sussex-st, Sydney.

NOTICE.—BELL and BLACK'S
Royal patent wax vestas
Gas camphorated Congreve lights
New patent sulphur matches; and
Patent fusees, with wire, which prevents ash from breaking off.

Are all warranted not to be affected by damp, climate, or time.

15, Bow-lane, Cheapside, London. ☞ Beware of spurious imitation.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES.—Morewood and Rogers patent, On SALE.

Roofing Tiles, 3 feet x 2 feet. These form a very light, and at the same time strong, roof; the rafters may be 3 feet 6 inches apart, and the battens 2 feet 8 inches apart. They are very valuable for country use, as the tiles may be laid with facility by any ordinary workman. The weight of a roof covered with tinned iron tiles ranges from 90 lb. to 130 lb. per square of 100 feet, while a square of slates weighs about half a ton; this lightness effects a great saving in the timber and general fabric of a building, and makes a roof of this metal the most economical that can be erected. The tiles, if required, may be laid over old shingles, thus saving the expense and risk of stripping the roof.

Galvanized Iron Ridgecapping. This is well adapted for either iron, slated, or shingled roofs, and is the cheapest and most durable capping that can be used.

Galvanized Iron Guttering, Down-piping, Heads, Shoes, Brackets, &c.

Galvanized Tinned Sheet Iron, 6 feet x 2 feet.

E. C. WEEKES and CO., ironmongers, 398, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, or a Partner taken in, a good CHEMIST and DRUGGIST'S BUSINESS in the country. Present sales average £140 per month, with every prospect of increasing. For particulars, &c., enquire of Messrs. ELLIOTT. BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DRIED APPLES.—Just landed, ex Balclutha steamer, a fine parcel of new American Fruit, on SALE by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., 4, Charlotte-place.

WOULDHAM PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT for SALE. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

FOR SALE or LET, a Snug Little PROPERTY situate at Wingham, on the Manning River.

A 39-Acre FARM, enclosed on three sides; on the south side by a paling fence, on the west by a four-rail fence. About 15 acres have been cleared (only a few stumps left), and under cultivation.

Premises consist of homestead, barn, pigsties, &c. There is a capital back run of Government ground, well adapted for any person for a dairy.

A steamer is now plying on the river, and produce can be supplied weekly to the Sydney markets.

Conditions: To be rented for not less than three years at £10 per year, or to be sold for £160 cash. Any person renting will be allowed to purchase for the above sum within the period.

For particulars, apply to W. WIGNELL, Campbell-street, near Dry Dock, Balmain.

EX SALSETTE, Blancard's Iodide of Iron PILLS. SLOPER, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, Box Toys, assorted toys, crying dolls, marbles, and riding whips. LENDER, MULLER, and CO.

HOPS, Manila and Ceylon Native coffee, tea, pearl sago, Patna rice. LENDER, MULLER, and CO.

FRESH WALNUTS, fine Liverpool salt, French beans, dried apples, brandy in bulk. LENDER, MULLER, and CO.

TAPIOCA, Cloves, pepper, mace, cassia, for SALE. LENDER, MULLER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

MARBLE and ENAMELLED SLATE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—A large variety of styles and patterns, from 30s. to £30, on view. W. W. BUCKLAND'S Show Rooms, Circular Quay.

PORTLAND CEMENT, White's, Knight's, Bevan and Sturges, Johnston's, and other manufacturers'. Also, Batchelder's and Sir William Maxwell's Roman Cement, English and American Plaster of Paris, best brands. W. W. BUCKLAND, Circular Quay.

CEMENT.—White Brothers, Knight, Beaven, and Sturge, Robbins, Wouldham. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

DRAIN PIPES supplied on the shortest notice, at the lowest market price. R. WYNNE.

300,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood. The best assortment in Sydney. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

100,000 FEET Deals, Pine T. and G. Flooring Boards, Doors, Sashes, Cedar, &c. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

COLONIAL Hardwood, Flooring—tongued, grooved, and planed. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Wharf, Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Posts, Rails, Palings, and Billet-wood. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Wharf, Bathurst-street.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD Purchased in any quantity, for cash. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

FIREWOOD, 5s per load. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

FOR SALE, at, the Liverpool-street Saw Mills—
Clear pine, dimensions
Pitch pine, in logs, deals, planks, and T. and G.
Cedar, in boards, logs, and quartering
Colonial and V D. L. hardwood
T. and G., in white, clear, Norway, Oregon, and Baltic
Shelving boards, planed 1 and 2 sides
Slating battens, in deals and cedar
Baltic deals, solid and cut
Kauri, in logs, quartering, or boards
Turnery of every pattern, to order
Furniture on hand, or to order
Wooden houses and stores, prepared and packed to order
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls, &c., &c.
Doors, sashes, sash doors, casements, French lights, &c.
* Wholesale and retail. ☞ A liberal discount to the trade and country buyers.
HENRY MOON.

PORTLAND CEMENT and Plaster Paris, for SALE. T. COWLISHAW, No. 1, King-street West, Commercial Wharf.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

LAND for SALE, at Lord's Forest, on the old Illawarra Road, four miles beyond the Dam, Cook's River: from 16 to 30 acres of excellent land, heavily timbered; running stream of good water; fenced in, and on easy terms. Apply to Mr. A. BARDEN, Cook's River.

STATIONS, SHEEP, and CATTLE for SALE. QUEENSLAND. QUEENSLAND. QUEENSLAND.
Five blocks of country, partly stocked, with 8000 to 9000 very choice sheep.
Burdekin.—2 blocks, 22½ miles to this river, and 8 miles to the Broughton; unsurpassed for sheep.
Eden Castle Cattle Station and Glen Nevis Farm with 1000 cattle, near Ipswich and Brisbane.
Ewes, 3000 very fine, with lambs, after shearing, very choice.
Station, with about 1500 good cattle.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
New England.—Station, with 25,000 sheep.
Macquarie River.—Fine block of country, Duck Creek, stocked with sheep and cattle.
Western District.—Stations with 11,040 sheep, will carry 20,000; well watered; close to Dubbo.
Store Cattle.—1000 head from noted herds.
Sheep.—Several thousand in all parts.
R. FORBES, stock and station agent, 78, King-street.

FOR SALE, two promising thoroughbred ENTIRE COLTS, rising three years old, by "William Tell" and "Elastic." May be seen at Finn's, South Creek. For further particulars, apply to J. SAVERY RODD, Parramatta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Maitland Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
2 strong well-bred young horses, from Maitland; both are well broken, and suited for general work.

English-built Brougham
Pair-Horse Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
An English-built brougham, in very good condition; was imported about two years since to the order of the present owner. Also,
Set of pair-horse harness.

Harness Horses
Saddle Cobs
Just arrived from Shoalhaven.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
On account of Mr. Charles Dixon,
Six large powerful upstanding young horses, five of which are broken to saddle and harness, they are in capital condition, and as usual with Mr. Dixon's horses, ready for immdiate work. Also, a black cob, up to weight, and excellent in both saddle and harness.
On view this day.

Horses! Horses!!

GILBERT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Newmarket Horse Repository, THIS DAY, (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock,
30 head of serviceable horses, including hackneys, light harness, and dray horses, dray, spring carts, &c.

To Gentlemen in Search of a First-class Horse.

GILBERT and CO. have received instructions from the owner to offer by public auction, at their Newmarket Horse Repository, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
An upstanding, powerful grey gelding, 5 years' old; a capital hackney, and perfectly quiet, and stanch in single and double harness.

The above is well worthy the attention of gentlemen wanting such an animal, being one of the most stylish horses in Sydney, and parted with simply because his owner is leaving town.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Lachlan Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Hopgood to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of unbroken horses, just arrived from the Lachlan, from 3 to 7 years old, adapted for saddle, light harness, and coaching purposes.

Imperative Sale of First-class Dogcarts, Pagnell Carts, and light Spring-carts.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Two new dogcarts, well finished, strong, and light
Two thorough good Pagnell carts, quite new.
Three strong spring-carts, perfectly new.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of Illawarra horses
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.
At the Cattle Market, at 2 p.m.,
Unbroken horses.

Illawarra Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Wholohan to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of horses, just arrived, broken-in to saddle.

Superior Dogcarts, and Light Spring Carts.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Two very superior, well finished, Sydney-made dogcarts, quite new
Two substantially-built, choice carts.

Annual Sale of Thoroughbred, Coaching, and Cart Stallions.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on TUESDAY, 3rd September, at 12 o'clock,
The following valuable stud horses:—
THOROUGHBREDS.
"VELOCITY" (imported), 4 years old, by Vortex, out of a Defence mare.
(N.B.—If Velocity is not sold, he will stand for the ensuing season at Bungarribee.)
"HAPPY PRINCE" (imported), 6 years old, by Faugh-a-ballagh, out of Happy Queen.
"PHENOMENON" (late Sir Hercules), by Chloroform, out of Irish Kate, bred by the late Thomas Crummer, Esq., New Zealand.
"CHATTERBOX," 3 years old, by Chatterbox (imported), out of Alice Hawthorne.
A grey colt, 3 years old, by Sir Hercules.
COACHING STALLION.
"BUSINESS BOY" (imported), rising 7 years old, by Protection, dam by Colonel.
DRAUGHT STALLIONS:—
"PRINCE," an imported Suffolk Punch, 5 years old
"YOUNG MAJOR," a powerful imported draught Horse.
A powerful entire Colt, by ditto.
"YOUNG FARMER," rising 4 years; colour, iron grey, 16½ hands high, by Farmer's Glory, dam by Glenelg (imported).
"GEORGE," a dappled brown horse, 4 years old, by Clinker (imported), dam by Glenelg. George won the first prize at the Agricultural Exhibition, in 1860.
"SCOTCH JOCK," a jet black entire, rising 5 years, by old Scotch Jock.
"GEORGE," a chesnut, 3 years old, by Sealtea (imported), chesnut stallion
With several other colonial-bred horses.

Full particulars of pedigree, colour, height, &c., can be can be obtained from the Auctioneer, or forwarded upon application.

Horses, Spring Carts, Harness, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
By order of a gentleman,
5 good cart horses, each horse subject to a trial
2 first-class gig and saddle horses, subject to trial
1 handsome town cob, very quiet, no vice
1 boy's pony, 4 years old, warranted free from vice
3 good stock horses, with saddles and bridles
20 other horses of various descriptions
Trucks, drays, carts, dogcarts, harness, &c.
N.B.—No half-crowns charged at this Repository for entering horses for sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Bray.
By order of Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Crimean Cottage, George-street, Waterloo Estate,
Household furniture, comprising horsehair sofa, chiffoniere, chest drawers, bedsteads, washstands, books, tables, chairs, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

On the Premises, Blue Bell Inn.

Household Furniture, Bar Fittings, Lease, License, Stock-in-Trade, Good-will, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor (who is leaving through ill health,) to sell by auction, on the premises, Blue Bell Inn, Phillip-street, near Bent-street, on TUESDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture, comprising every requisite in a well furnished house, including bar fittings, lease, license, stock-in-trade, good-will, &c.
Terms, cash.

Stereoscopes, Walking Sticks, Firearms, Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
25 superior stereoscopes, with slides
10 dozen walking sticks
Single and double guns; revolver, by Adam and Dean
1 first-class gold hunting watch
Invoice of sundry jewellery
Clothing, boots, books, violins, &c.
Terms, cash.

Important to Sheep Breeders.

Sale of Merino Sheep.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, October 28th, and following days, in a field near the New Club House, Christchurch, Canterbury. The whole of the Mount Eden and Christchurch valuable Ram Breeding Flocks of George Rich, Esq., Mount Eden, Auckland, who is about to decline business in the Southern hemisphere, and return to England. Also, the newly imported pure Spanish and French merino flocks, chosen by Mr. Rich in Europe, with great care, and landed here a few months since.

The imported sheep will be sold singly, unless otherwise agreed upon at the time of sale; some of these will be sold each day.

The Mount Eden and Christchurch Shakspere merino flocks will be sold in lots of five ewes to suit purchasers, and to enable each sheep holder to become his own ram breeder.

The following is a list of the lots which will be offered for competition:—
235 two and four tooth rams; one hundred are two tooth, and by imported Spanish rams, out of the Mount Eden ewes.
500 Shakspere merino ewes, from two tooth upwards: the greater part of the two tooths are from the imported Spanish merino rams.
400 ram and ewe lambs, more or less by imported pure Spanish and Shakspere rams, out of the above ewes.
65 imported Spanish ewes; fifteen have a dash of French blood; about forty of them will lamb in December next, by the prize ram.
15 imported Spanish and French Merino rams, one of which gained a first-class prize in Germany two years following.

The weights of the fleeces from these imported sheep clipped in England, clean river washed, as follow:—
French merino ewes averaged 10 lb. each.
Spanish merino ewes, varied from 7 lb. to 11 lb. of wool, eleven months and a half growth.
Imported Spanish rams, sires of the above mentioned yearlings and lambs, clipped last season, over 15 lb. each in the grease.

"The Auckland Mount Eden Shakspere Merino flock has been removed to Canterbury, partly owing to the disturbed state of the Northern Island; and Mr. Rich has since decided to dispose of the whole of his Mount Eden and other sheep, and to return to England.

The ewes have been selected for ram breeding, and their wool has been most favourably reported on by Mr. Hughes, the eminent wool broker of London.

The imported Spanish Merino flock is of ancient and pure blood, the fleece being remarkably fine, very closely set, and of great weight.

None of the ewes of this flock have ever been disposed of since their importation from Spain.

This is one of the most valuable flocks of sheep ever offered for sale in the southern hemisphere.

At the same time will be sold Mr. Rich's mare "Matilda."

A German sheep dog, and a patent German ear brand.

The imported sheep follow the call of the shepherd.

The whole of the sheep will be sold with the wool on.

If there is a good attendance and fair competition at the sale, it is Mr. Rich's intention to dispose of the entire flock without reserve.

Terms will be given at time of sale.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE RICH, Christchurch; or MILES and CO., Lyttelton and Canterbury.

N.B.—Steamers will sail from Canterbury for Australia and the neighbouring provinces in New Zealand in a few days after the auction.

On THURSDAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Drawing-room Suite in Rosewood
Two Large Pier Glasses
Sideboard, with massive carved back
Full-size Dining-table, with spare Leaves, by Lenehan
Wardrobe and Chests Drawers
Very Elegant Six-Light Chandelier
A First-class Powerful Telescope, with double set of glasses, by Dollond, with stand complete; undoubtedly one of the best in the colony; cost £50 in London; &c., &c.

Removed from Double Bay for the convenience of purchasers.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
The above
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, August 21st, at 11 o'clock.

At the old Bank of Australasia.

Choice Plants
Ornamental Shrubs
Fruit Trees, &c.
From the celebrated Baptist's Gardens, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. John Baptist to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 21st, at 11 o'clock,
A fine collection of the above.

Camellias alba plena	Nerium splendens
Wellbankii	Spirea
rosa mundi	Tasminum gracilis
aspasia	Ceratonio carob tree
iris	Evergreen oak
peony flora pallida	Juniperus prostrata
rubra	oxycedrus
coccinea	cracovia
Azaleas splendens	Aucuba japonica
triumphans	Legunaria Patersonii
Smithii	Ligustrum Chinensis
indica alba	japonica
refulgens	Burchellia capensis
Magnolia grandiflora	Cardenia florida
gracilis	fortunii
purpurea	Breweriana
fuscata	Pittosporum japonicum
annonæfolia	eugenioidis
Pines—Moreton Bay	undulatum
Norfolk Island	Hypericum olympicum
New Caledonia	oblongifolia
Silvestris	Baloghia lucida
Aleppo	Doryophora sassafras
Maratima	Daphne odora
Canariensis	Laurus camphora
Pina	Moreton Bay fig
Cryptomeria japonica	New Caledonia fig
Cupressus pendula	Roses in variety
horizontalis	Fuschias ditto
sempervivens	Deutzia scrabra
Dammara	Brugmansia
Podocarpus spinulosus	Caprosma lucida
Viburnum suspensus	Grevillea robusta
obovatum	Erythrina caffra
Chinensis	Camdenii
lucidum	Ficus stipulata
Corypa Australis	English box
Seaforthia elegans	Hydrangea

A splendid collection of cactus.

FRUIT TREES.

Rooted vines	Apples
Oranges	Pears
Lisbon lemon	Peaches
Bergamot citron	Nectarine
Shaddock	Apricot
Guava, black	Cherry
white	Fig
Catley's large purple	Mulberries
Custard apples	Walnuts
Hovenia dulcis	Currants
Almond paper shell.	

Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, August 26th, at 11 o'clock.

At the well-known Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

Goodwill, Bar Fixtures, Gas-fittings, and Lease
Beer and Spirit Engines
Copper Measures, Kegs
Stock-in-Trade
Household Furniture
Cooking Apparatus
Bedsteads and Feather Beds
Oil Paintings and Engravings
Horsehair Couches and Chairs
Pier Glasses, Ornaments
Sideboard, Glass and Plated Ware
China and Glass, &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. John Boyd to sell by auction, at the Woolpack Inn, Haymarket, on MONDAY, August 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The lease, license, goodwill, and bar fixtures, &c., of this well-known inn, doing the largest and undoubtedly the safest business at the south end of George-street.
Also,
The household furniture, cooking apparatus, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

The above affords an excellent opportunity to any industrious couple who are on the look-out for a genuine paying concern, and with proper management will doubtless realise a handsome competency to the incoming tenant.

On THURSDAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
A New Plate-Glass Shop Front, well made, Shop Door, &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

The shop front is quite new, and is sold in consequence of unforeseen circumstances.

On WEDNESDAY, August 21st, at 12 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Song Thrushes
English Blackbirds
Canaries and Linnets.
Ex Waterloo, Captain Green, from London.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 21st, at 12 o'clock,
A choice collection of the above in excellent health.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Superior Household Furniture
Pianoforte by Bate and Son, cost £80
Drawing Suite, walnut (by Lenehan)
Saddles, Gent's and Boys' (by Peate)
Plunge Baths, with hot and cold water pipes, and Shower Bath fitted, cost £28
Cheval and Pier Glass
One of Sharp's celebrated Breech-loading Rifles
One Kentucky Rifle, with hair trigger
Dean, Adams, and Dean's Revolver, and Sundries.

Removed from the South Head, for the convenience of purchasers.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from a gentleman who is breaking up housekeeping, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
The best lot of furniture which has been offered to the public for a considerable time, consisting of
Drawing-room suite in walnut, covered with satin damask, consisting of couch, 6 chairs, and Victoria chair, made by Lenehan (which is a guarantee of the quality of material and style of workmanship); inlaid octagonal loo table, walnut
Brilliant toned walnut cottage pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, with all the latest improvements, by those eminent makers Messrs. Bate and Son, cost £80 in London
Music stool and music
Work table, vases
Fire screen, engravings
Saddles, shower bath, and sundries.
Terms, cash.
The trade and parties furnishing are invited to attend.

At Waverley.

Preliminary Notice of an Important Sale of
Elegant and Superior Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Oil Paintings and Engravings
Richly Cut Glass, China, &c., &c. Also,
Two Carriages, One Hooded Gig, Harness, Carriage Horse
First-class Milch Cow, Poultry, Pigeons; together with a variety of useful Household Requisites.
_ Detailed particulars in future issue.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from the executor of the late James Barker, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his late residence, Waverley, on an early day,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects, full particulars of which will shortly appear, and detailed particulars in the catalogues now in course of preparation.

N.B.—The HOUSE is to LET for a term of one or more years. It is most delightfully situated at Waverley, containing twelve rooms, with outbuildings, splendid cellars, and every convenience for a large family, combining a flower and vegetable garden, paddocks attached. Rental extremely moderate. Apply to the Auctioneer, No. 324, George-street.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Dawson to sell by public auction, on an early day, on his premises, Lower George-street, in consequence of his retirement from business,
His entire stock in trade, consisting of—
Chronometers
Astronomical clocks
Transits
Gold and silver watches
Sextants and quadrants
Barometers, &c., &c., &c.
Fixtures, fittings, counters, &c., &c., &c. Also,
His substantial household furniture and effects.
Detailed particulars in future issue.
Terms, cash.

No. 31, Cleveland-street, Redfern, known as Josephson's-buildings, one door from George-street, Redfern.

Household Furniture and Effects
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, and
A Variety of Household Requisites, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Arthur, to sell by public auction, at his residence, No. 31, Cleveland-street, Redfern (prior to his departure from Sydney), on WEDNESDAY next, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his furniture and effects, including the pianoforte, oil paintings, engravings, and a variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

Important but Preliminary Notice.

Sale by Public Auction,
Of a large, varied, elegant, and faithfully built lot of
Carriages
Phaetons
Dogcarts
Gigs
Barouches
Cambridge and Spring Carts, and every description of useful vehicles.
Also, a large quantity of superior Plated and Brass-mounted Harness.

N.B.—The particulars of this important sale will shortly appear, with catalogues. The object of thus early advertising is to give residents in the country an opportunity to make arrangements to visit this unquestionably important and unreserved sale.

The well known character of every article manufactured for many years at this extensive establishment warrants the auctioneer in stating that for elegance, durability, and workmanship, no article in this particular branch has been surpassed.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. J. Robertson, No. 483 and 489, Pitt-street South, to sell by public auction, at his Factory, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above, all his own manufacture.
Full particulars of the descriptions will be detailed in catalogues now in course of preparation.
Terms at sale.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, between Park and Bathurst streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large glass case with 3 sliding sashes, 1 ditto with stand plate glass, horsehair sofa, large pier glass, large tin deed case, oil paintings and engravings, iron bedstead, tables, lamp, ornaments, and sundries too numerous for insertion.

Extensive Sale by Auction.
WEDNESDAY, 21st August.

One hundred and forty Packages Boots and Shoes, Ex Waterloo.
To all classes of Boot and Shoe Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,
A very valuable shipment of boots and shoes, ex Waterloo, embracing 140 trunks seasonable and well-assorted goods, from the manufacturers, Messrs. Bostock and Co., and Wetherill and Dawson.
Comprising
Women's best kid top patent vamps, E.S., M.H,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto wrinkled locs, M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto vamped E.S. springs
Ditto coloured cashmere, E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto springs
Ditto leather lace boots, lined, T.P.H.
Cloth patent goloshed, E.S., ditto
Ditto patent vamped ditto
Ditto kid top, patent vamped and toes E.S., M. heels
Black cashmere, E.S., military heels
Black ditto, springs, ditto
Ditto ditto, to lace, ditto ditto
Girls' leather lace boots, leather lined, T.P H., 6-13
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6-2
Cloth patent goloshed, elastic sides, T.P.H., 6-13
Ditto ditto, to button, ditto, 6-13
Black and coloured cashmere boots, E.S., 3-5
Ditto ditto ditto, 6-13
Girls' and children's fancy balmorals and mock balmorals, 3-9
Men's patent long and short wellingtons
Calf wellingtons, bevil and square
Short ditto ditto ditto
Wellingtons, bradded
Short ditto, ditto
Blucher, medium substance, bradded
Kip ditto, rough bradded
Kid top, calf goloshed, elastic sides, M.S., and bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, pegged
Ditto patent ditto
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals
Ditto calf ditto ditto ditto
American pegged boots
Kip watertights, rough bradded
Youths' calf short wellingtons, bevil and square, 1-5
Ditto, elastic sides, ditto ditto, ditto
Patent, ditto ditto ditto ditto
Calf bluchers, medium substance, and bradded, ditto, 1-5
Kip ditto, bradded, ditto
American pegged boots, kip, grain, and nugget.
LEATHER.
At 1 o'clock,
Bathurst kip and sole leather
Calf-skins, kangaroo skins, &c.
Terms at sale.

1060 Bags Ration Sugars.
Ex Elizabeth, from Launceston.
☞ Ready for Immediate Delivery.
To Merchants, Shippers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, Grocers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
Positively without reserve,
Ex Elizabeth, from Launceston.
1060 bags brown ration sugars.
Terms at sale.

☞ 50 cases Cheese.
Just landed, ex Neville.
Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 20th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Neville. Just landed.
50 cases cheese.
In splendid condition.
Terms at sale.

½-lb. Sardines.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases ½-lb. sardines.
Terms at sale.

Groceries and Oilmen's Stores.
500 Packages, Just Landed.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 20th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
500 cases new groceries and oilmen's stores, just landed.
Comprising bottled fruits, pickles, oils, sauces, vinegar, jams and jellies, hams and bacon, oatmeal, herrings, arrowroot, sardines, currants, cheese, peas, starch, blue, mustard, candles, &c.
Terms at sale.

Prime V. D. L. Oaten Hay.
Just arrived, ex Derwent Hunter, from Hobart Town.
For Sale by Auction, in lots to suit purchasers, THIS AFTERNOON.

To Hay and Corn Dealers, Shippers, Livery Stable and Cab Proprietors, and the public generally.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock,
50 tons prime V. D L. oaten hay, as above.
Positively without reserve.
Terms at sale.

89, Packages New Spring and Summer Drapery, now landing ex Waterloo and Canaan.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Saunders and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
89 packages new and seasonable drapery, ex Waterloo and Canaan, particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Messrs. W. DEAN and CO. beg to call the attention of purchasers to the above sale, these being the first of Messrs. Saunders and Co.'s shipments for the coming season, which will be found to fully maintain the high character of their former importations. The goods will all be sold in original packages, and without the slightest reserve.

WEDNESDAY, 21st AUGUST.

MOST IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August,

WOOLLOOMOOLOO, BURTON-STREET, close to CROWN-STREET.

LOT 1.—THREE HOUSES in Burton-street, at the corner of Kiely's-lane, together with TWO HOUSES at the rear

LOT 2.—COTTAGE in Burton-street, close to CROWN-STREET.

TOWN of MUDGEE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

In Equity.

Between JOHN WATKINS, on behalf of himself and other creditors of Thomas L'Estrange, deceased, plaintiffs; and THOMAS BERNARD L'ESTRANGE and others, defendants.

SPLENDID FREEHOLD PROPETIES.

LOT 1.—STORE and DWELLING-HOUSE in Market-street, recently occupied by Messrs. SHUTTLEWORTH and CHARLTON.

LOT 2.—The ROYAL HOTEL, situate at the corner of MARKET and LEWIS STREETS, MUDGEE, together with the druggist's shop.

LOT 3.—Large BLOCK of LAND in Lewis-street, together with three Brick Cottages and a Slab Cottage erected thereon.

BISHOPTHORPE, GLEBE.

Allotment No. 7 of section No. 2, fronting DERWENT-STREET; together with the BRICK VERANDAH COTTAGE erected thereon.

MORT and CO.

TOWN OF MUDGEE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In Equity.

Between JOHN WATKINS, on behalf of himself and other creditors of Thomas L'Estrange, deceased, plaintiff; and THOMAS BERNARD L'ESTRANGE and others, defendants.

SPLENDID FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.

LOT 1.—STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE in Market-street, recently occupied by Messrs. SHUTTLEWORTH and CHARLTON.

LOT 2.—The ROYAL HOTEL, situate at the corner of MARKET and LEWIS STREETS, MUDGEE, together with the druggist's shop.

LOT 3.—Large Block of Land in Lewis-street, together with three Brick Cottages and a Slab Cottage erected thereon.

TITLE:—For particulars apply to JAMES HART, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

With the Approbation of the MASTER IN EQUITY.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 21st August,

The following very valuable freehold properties, situate in

THE TOWN OF MUDGEE.

LOT.—THE STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE, built of brick with shingled roof, lately occupied by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Charlton, and comprising store, shop, show-room, parlour, 2 bedrooms, and detached dining-room; also a range of out offices, consisting of kitchen, with oven, bedroom, and store, built of brick with shingled roof; together with coachhouse and store, built of brick, and detached slab store and shed, the whole occupying a block of land having 56½ feet to Market-street, by 187 feet in depth.

LOT 2.—The ROYAL HOTEL, situate at the corner of Market and Lewis streets, with druggist shop attached, comprising in all 20 apartments with spacious verandahs, including large and handsomely fitted up bar, splendid billiard rooms, public room, and suites of sitting and bedrooms, the whole built of brick in the most substantial manner, with shingled roof, and well finished throughout. Detached from the hotel are the range of stables, also built of brick, with shingled roof comprising groom's room, 6-stall stable, coach-house and double store. Also a -stall slab stable, and an open shed with four stalls, together with other out offices. The Hotel and Druggist's Shop with the various out offices occupy a block of land having

75½ FEET FRONTAGE to MARKET-STREET, and

187 FEET to LEWIS-STREET.

LOT 3.—A BLOCK of LAND, having

143 FEET FRONTAGE to LEWIS-STREET, and

182 FEET in DEPTH,

upon which are erected

THREE BRICK COTTAGES,

of three rooms each, and one slab cottage of three apartments.

☞ The above will at once be recognised by any one at all acquainted with Mudgee, as the properties of the late Mr. THOMAS L'ESTRANGE, under whose own immediate inspection they were constructed of the best materials, and at a cost of several thousands of pounds.

They occupy

THE VERY FINEST POSITION in the TOWN, in the very centre of it, and fronting the principal thoroughfare.

The HOTEL is one of the MOST COMMODIOUS out of Sydney; indeed there are few country towns that possess one like it. The other buildings are all equally good.

Mudgee is well known to be the centre of one of the LARGEST and RICHEST MINING DISTRICTS, as well as of one of our FINEST AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.

⁂ The special attention of capitalists and others is requested to these properties, as they are for PEREMPTORY SALE.

The fullest particulars can be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

BURTON-STREET, close to CROWN-STREET.

LOT 1.—THREE HOUSES in BURTON-STREET, at the corner of Kiely's-lane, together with TWO HOUSES at the rear.

LOT 2.—COTTAGE IN BURTON-STREET, close to CROWN-STREET.

TITLE.—The Riley Estate. For particulars apply to Messrs. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. John Kiely to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August,

The following valuable freehold properties:—

LOT 1.—All that block of land, having 40½ feet, more or less, to BURTON-STREET; 90 feet, more or less, to Kiely's-lane, and 40½ feet, more or less, to lane at the rear.

Upon it are erected five houses, viz.:—

Nos. 27 and 29, fronting BURTON-STREET, each containing front and back verandah and four rooms, with back yard.

No. 31, also fronting BURTON-STREET, contains front and back verandahs and five rooms.

⁂ These are built of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roofs.

At the rear of the above are TWO STONE AND BRICK BUILT HOUSES with shingled roofs, each containing two rooms.

☞ These five houses form one very snug block. They are all let to respectable tenants, some of them of years' standing, and are now yielding AT THE RATE OF £105 PER ANNUM.

LOT 2.—THE COTTAGE, containing two rooms, No. 23, BURTON-STREET, close to Crown-street.

It is built of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roof, and has been occupied as a GROCER'S SHOP by the present tenant for the last five years.

Present rental 9s. per week.

☞ These houses will be recognised as the property of Mr. John Kiely. They are in very good order, and are in one of the most healthy and elevated positions in Woolloomooloo.

⁂ Fullest particulars may be learnt at the Rooms.

BISHOPTHORPE, GLEBE.

ALLOTMENT No. 7, of SECTION No. 2, fronting DERWENT-STREET, together with the BRICK VERANDAH COTTAGE erected thereon.

NINETY-NINE YEARS LEASE.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August,

The lease for 99 years of the undermentioned property, situated at Bishopthorpe, at an annual rental.

ALLOTMENT No. 7, of section No. 2, having 40 FEET MORE or LESS FRONTAGE to DERWENT-STREET, 120 feet more or less in depth, and 40 FEET MORE or LESS TO LANE AT THE REAR.

Upon it is erected a neat BRICK VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing 3 rooms and kitchen. The ground has been planted with some choice shrubs and fruit trees, and the whole is enclosed with close paling fence.

☞ This property is particularly worthy the attention of small capitalists, or parties seeking a profitable investment at a small outlay, as it will be sold at an annual rental for the 99 years, thus rendering the payment of only a small amount requisite to secure it.

⁂ Full particulars may be learnt at the Rooms, Pitt-street, where also a plan of the property may be seen.

Tully's Stores and Warehouses, Newcastle

Premises in Watt-street, ditto

26 a. 1 r. 6 p. of Land, at Waratah, near Newcastle

27 a. 2 r. 16 p. of Land, at ditto ditto

36 a. of Land, at ditto, ditto

21 a. 3 r. 3 p. of Land at ditto, ditto

22 a. of Land, at Dempsy Island, ditto

An Allotment at South Brisbane

An Allotment in Lyttelton, New Zealand.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, by order of the Mortgagees, with the consent of the Official Assignee.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 22nd of August, at 11 o'clock,

The following very valuable properties belonging to the estate of Mr. George Tully, of Newcastle.

LOT 1.—The new substantial and extensive block of buildings, known as Tully's Store and Warehouses, at the corner of Scott and Boulton streets, described in the deed as—All that parcel of land in the city of Newcastle, containing, by admeasurement, eleven perches, being part of allotment No. 198, commencing at the north-west corner of allotment No. 197, and bounded—On the east by part of that allotment bearing southerly at right angles to Scott-street, forty-two feet On the south by twenty-two perches of land, part of the said allotment, now the property of John Raydon Bingle, bearing westerly parallel to Scott-street, seventy-four feet. On the north-east side by Boulton-street, bearing northerly forty-two feet, and on the north by seventy-four feet of the south side of Scott-street, bearing easterly to the point of commencement at the north-west corner of allotment No. 197 aforesaid.

This valuable block of buildings is in the very best part of Newcastle for merchants, warehouses, and bonded stores, being the nearest to the wharfs where the steamers daily land and receive cargo, as well as in the immediate vicinity of the RAILWAY TERMINUS, and the berths chosen by large ships going coastwise or to foreign ports. As the site and erections have cost a large sum of money it is proposed to allow a portion to remain on interest, secured on the property.

LOT 2.—The premises occupied by Mr. Broughton, in Watt-street, near to Hunter-street, described as—All that parcel of land on the east side of Watt-street, in the City of Newcastle, having a frontage to Watt-street of 26 feet, by a depth of 73 feet, adjoining premises lately in the occupation of Doctors Bowker and Stacey, on the south side; and a private lane on the north side.

This property is held under a lease for ten years, terminable on the 9th July, 1863, subject to a nominal ground-rent of £26 per year. The present tenant pays £200 per annum.

LOT 3.—At the Waratah Railway Station. All that parcel of land, containing 36 acres more or less, situated in the county of Northumberland, and parish of Newcastle, near Newcastle, allotment No. 70, commencing at the south-east corner of allotment No. 69, and bounded on the east by a line bearing south 12 chains, being the west side of a road fifty links wide; on the south by a line bearing west 30 chains to the east boundary of Dent's 60 acres; on the west by a line bearing north 12 chains, being the remainder of Dent's, and part of Platt's, east boundary, and on the north by the south boundary of allotments No. 67, 68, and 69, bearing east to the south-east corner of allotment No. 69 aforesaid, being the land sold as lot 6, in pursuance of the proclamation of 4th January, 1853.

LOT 4.—All that parcel of land, containing twenty-six acres one rood and six perches, near Newcastle aforesaid, being allotment No. 71, commencing on the south side of the high road leading from Newcastle to Maitland, at its intersection with a road fifty links wide, and bounded on the west by a line bearing south thirty-five chains and twenty links, being the east side of the road fifty links wide; on the south by a line bearing east eight chains; on the east by a line bearing north thirty chains and forty-seven links to the high road leading from Newcastle to Maitland, and on the north-east by that road, to its intersection with the road aforesaid.

LOT 5.—All that parcel of land containing twenty-seven acres two roods and sixteen perches, more or less, situated in the county of Northumberland and parish of Newcastle, near Newcastle. Allotment No. 72, commencing at the south side of the high road leading from Newcastle to Maitland, at the north-east corner of allotment No. 71, and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 30 chains 47 links; on south by a line bearing east 10 chains; on the east by a line bearing north twenty-four chains seventy-five links to the high road leading from Newcastle to Maitland, and on the north-east by that road to the north-east corner of allotment 71 aforesaid, being the land sold as lot 8 in pursuance of the proclamation of the 4th of January, 1853.

LOT 6.—All that parcel of land containing twenty-one acres three roods and three perches, more or less, situated near Newcastle, aforesaid, being allotment No. 73, commencing on the south side of the high road leading from Newcastle to Maitland, at the north-east corner of allotment No. 73, and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 24 chains 75 links; on the south by a line bearing east 10 chains to the west boundary of the Australian Agricultural Company's land; on the east by a line bearing north 18 chains 80 links, being part of the west boundary thereof to the high road aforesaid, and on the north-east by that road to allotment No. 72, aforesaid.

Observe, Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6 adjoin the Waratah Railway Station, extending to the main road to Maitland, with extensive frontage to that road, as per plan; 16 minutes' run from Newcastle, or 10 minutes from Honeysuckle Point, and form a very desirable place for a village, the late proprietor having had it surveyed, and a plan prepared, with the intention of selling it in 260 allotments; but the official assignees think it desirable that the subdivision of this property should be entrusted to residents, or those who have sufficient leisure to give the necessary attention to it.

Coal is supposed to be procurable on this land.

LOT 7.—DEMPSEY ISLAND, near NEWCASTLE. All that parcel of land containing 22 acres, more or less, on Dempsey Island, near Newcastle, being allotment 25, commencing at the western extreme of the south boundary line of allotment 24, and bounded on the north by that boundary line, bearing east 22 chains; on the east by the west boundary line of lot 23, bearing south ten chains; on the south by a line dividing it from allotments 19, 20, and 21, bearing west twenty-two chains to Dempsey's Creek, and on the west by that creek upwards to the western extreme of the south boundary line of allotment 24, being the land sold as lot 17, by the Government, under proclamation, 16th December, 1853.

LOT 8.—TOWN OF SOUTH BRISBANE.—All that allotment or parcel of land containing 35 perches, more or less, at South Brisbane, commencing on a road 40 feet wide, at the north-west corner of lot No. 7, and bounded on the south by a line dividing it therefrom, bearing east 145 feet; on the east by a line bearing north, 66 feet; on the north by a line bearing west 145 feet to the aforesaid road, and on the west by that road, being a line bearing south 66 feet to lot No. 7, aforesaid.

LOT 9.—TOWN OF LYTTELTON, NEW ZEALAND.—All that allotment of land containing a quarter of an acre, situated in, and fronting upon Dublin-street, being lot 116 on the map or plan of the Canterbury Association, setting out and describing the town of Lyttelton.

Terms at sale.

☞ Prime Ling Fish.

To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 20th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,

25 cases ling fish, in small packages.

Terms at sale.

Bottled Porter.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 20th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,

On account of whom it may concern,

Damaged by sea water,

15 casks bottled porter.

Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, August 20th, 1861.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

To Grocers

To Buyers for the Interior

To Shippers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 20th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Several invoices of new groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., viz.—

75 cases salad oil

100 ditto bottled fruits

25 ditto 1lb. mustards

20 ditto ½ lb. ditto

50 ditto quart vinegar

7 ditto red herrings

25 ditto half-tins sardines

10 ditto quarter-tins ditto

100 bags rice

10 cases curry powder

5 ditto Colman's mustard, in tins

25 boxes starch

10 casks hams

2 cases English bacon

25 barrels split peas

50 ditto oatmeal, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Bottled Porter.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 20th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,

50 casks bottled porter.

Terms at sale.

Enfield,

Punch Bowl Road.

Cottage and Land.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 20th, 1861, at 12 o'clock precisely,

Two quarter-acre allotments of land, ten rods from the Punch Bowl Road, close to the church, upon which is erected a four-roomed house, slab built and shingled; rooms are floored, ceiled, &c. Also, a two-horse stable, slab built, &c. There are two waterholes on the property. The whole of the land is enclosed with a paling fence. It is now let to a respectable tenant at a moderate rental.

Intending buyers are requested to see the above property previous to the day of sale.

Title good.

Terms, at sale.

Matches.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN J. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 20, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,

3 packages of matches, containing I.N.E., F.C D., still and light volcano lights; friction and barrel matches, &c.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 20, 1861.

To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely,

30 cases pipes

10 cwt. arsenic.

No reserve.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, August 20th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely, at their Rooms, George-street,

2 cases mixed pins, in oz. papers

2 ditto needles, assorted.

Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Shirts, Superfine Clothing, Alpaca Coats, Tweed Suits, &c.

Spring Shipment.

THIS DAY, 20th, and WEDNESDAY, 21st.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above days, at 11 o'clock,

The following goods, just landed, ex Nevills,

DSM in diamond,

§ 1— 1 bale duck trousers

2 to 5— 4 ditto Scotch twilled shirts, lined backs

6 and 6— 2 ditto boys' and youths' ditto, ditto

7— 1 case boys' and youths' regatta shirts

8— 1 ditto ditto fancy fronts

9 and 10— 2 ditto men's ditto ditto

11 and 13— 3 cases men's fine white broad plaits

15 to 18— 3 ditto ditto fancy Swiss fronts

19 and 20— 2 ditto ditto saxony crimean shirts

21— 1 ditto cricketers' flannel ditto

22 and 23— 2 bales blue serge shirts, double backs

24 to 26— 3 cases gents' black alpaca sacs

27 to 29— 3 ditto ditto coloured circassian ditto

30— 1 ditto boys' and youths' ditto ditto

31— 1 ditto ditto fancy tweed sacs

32 to 34— 3 ditto men's fine tweed and angola sacs

35— 1 ditto ditto llama and sattara ditto

36 to 38— 3 ditto gents' superfine Zouave doe trousers

39 and 40— 2 ditto ditto fancy angola ditto

41 and 42— 2 ditto ditto light doeskin suits

43 and 44— 2 ditto ditto light tweed ditto

45 and 46— 2 trunks rich moire and satin vests

47 to 50— 4 ditto black doe and fancy ditto

51 to 60—10 cases millers' mole trousers, plain cut

61 to 66— 6 ditto ditto ditto, colonial ditto

67 to 70— 4 ditto boys' and youths' ditto.

The auctioneers would direct the attention of the trade to this important sale of really new goods, intended for bona fide sale, and will be sold, where practicable, by the invoice.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, and others.

Important Sale of Goods now landing ex Waterloo.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, as soon as landed,

124 trunks of assorted men's and women's goods.

Particulars in future advertisement.

To Tailors, Woollen Drapers, and others.

THIS DAY, August 20th.

At Eleven o'clock precisely.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,

Three cases of new style fancy doeskins and cloth, comprising—

Superfine black broads

Wool dyed kerseys

Fancy palmyra cloths

Fine Venetian ditto

West of England tweeds

Fancy Kent ditto

Black Bedford cords

Drab ditto ditto

Military drills

Navy ducks, &c., &c.

Terms, liberal.

KINGSTON NORTH, NEWTOWN.

Newly erected Verandah Cottage, with Garden, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Alfred Doorer, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 26th August, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land, having about 66 feet frontage to Ross-street, with a depth of about 120 feet, being lots 68 and 69 of section 2 of the Kingston Estate, on which is a remarkably neat weatherboard cottage, containing 3 rooms, with garden in front, and summer house, garden, brick oven, yard, with capital well of water, bricked, &c., at the rear.

☞ This cottage has only lately been erected, and is in first-rate order. It is now only in the market in consequence of the proprietor leaving for the country, and will be positively sold.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

ORIELTON AND TOWN OF NARELLAN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from John Perry, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, in November next,

Those well-known extensive premises, the NARELLAN STEAM MILLS, and that valuable agricultural estate "ORIELTON," subdivided into convenient farms, with various improvements.

The terms will be very liberal.

Title unquestionable; full particulars of which can be ascertained on application to Messrs. Rowley, Holdsworth, and Garrick, Pitt-street.

Plans may be inspected at the Rooms, and further particulars announced in a future advertisement.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. W. Hunter.

By order of the Official Assignee.

Half-acre Allotment in the Town of St. Leonard's, North Shore.

5½ Acres, Willoughby, North Shore, near George's Head, fronting Chowder Bay.

Block of Land on the Liverpool Road, in the Village of Enfield.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from John Morris, Esq., official assignee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 2nd September, at 11 o'clock,

TOWN OF ST. LEONARD'S.

Lot 11 of section 13, as per Government plan, 2 roods.

WILLOUGHBY, NORTH SHORE.

5½ acres land, near George's Head, fronting Chowder Bay, Port Jackson—a grant to J. W. Hunter.

ENFIELD, LIVERPOOL ROAD.

Lots 1 and 2, as per plan of the village, having a frontage of 100 feet to the Liverpool Road, with depth of 300 feet, extending to the road leading to Cook's River, adjoining Pusey's land.

For plans and further particulars apply at the rooms.

Terms at sale.

BALMAIN.

Large stone-built Building, formerly the Wesleyan Chapel, with the Block of Land, in Datchett-street, Balmain.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 26th August, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land, having a frontage of about 40 feet to DATCHETT-STREET, BALMAIN, on which is erected that well-known commodious building, THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, built of cut stone, plastered inside.

☞ This valuable property is now in the market in consequence of the occupation by the congregation of the new chapel in Darling-street.

It is most centrically situated, in the most populous part of this suburb, close to the ferries and main road; and as the sale is positive, the attention of parties seeking premises for a school, club-room, masonic or oddfellows' hall, is specially directed to it.

With very slight alterations the building might be converted into a private residence.

Terms at sale.

TOWN OF YASS.

Allotments 9, 10 and 14 of section 2 (as per Government plan) of the town of Yass, each half an acre. Allotments 1 to 6, section 23, containing 3 acres 1 rood and 12 perches; and 1 to 15 of section 22, containing 8 acres and 7 perches in the extension of the town of Yass.

TOWN OF GOULBURN.

Seventeen acres 2 roods and 39 perches on the Mulwarree Ponds, adjoining Shelly's 20-acre grant and the reserve for a public pound about half a mile from the town of Goulburn.

TOWN OF BERRIMA.

Allotments 4 of section 8, and 6 and 7 of section 7; each upwards of half an acre fronting Oldbury-street, and extending to the River.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Isaac Moses to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,

The above valuable selections in or near the

TOWN OF YASS

TOWN OF GOULBURN

TOWN OF BERRIMA.

Plans, showing their positions, on view at the rooms, and further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

Portland Cement

Plaster of Paris.

William Ashby and Sons' Best.

To Builders, Masons, and Contractors.

PAYTEN and DAY will sell by auction, for the importer, at their Sale Yards, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, at 12 o'clock,

116 casks best Portland cement

60 ditto ditto plaster Paris.

Terms at sale.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, Painters, and others.

PAYTEN and DAY will sell by auction, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 11 o'clock,

Without reserve,

All-over hogskin saddles, best quality

White lead; black, red, and green paints

Long and short handled shovels

Putty; window glass, various sizes

Half register grates

Ewbank's and other patent nails

Plaster of Paris, Portland cement.

Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

WEDNESDAY, 21st August.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,

65 packages of new and seasonable drapery, ready-made clothing, &c.

Particulars in future advertisements.

Implements of Trade.

THURSDAY, 22nd August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hanks and Company, George-street, on THURSDAY, 22nd August, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Implements of trade

Horse and cart, &c.

Terms at sale.

Household Furniture.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. John Hanks, grocer, George-street, by order of the Official Assignee.

THURSDAY, 22nd August.

On the Premises.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the Official Assignee in the estate of Mr. Hanks to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, opposite the Markets, on THURSDAY, at 11,

The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.

Full particulars will appear.

Terms, cash.

Brandy, Whisky, &c.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Ellis.

TUESDAY, 20th August.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Spirits, as under, in the estate of W. Ellis,

Ex Hollinside.

X over 612—6-8—3 hogsheads brandy

Ex Golden Spring.

X over 618—2-6—5 hogsheads spirits.

Terms at sale.

Wines and Spirits.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, Publicans, and others.

For Unreserved Sale, to close an account.

TUESDAY, 20th August, 1861.

Martell's Dark Brandy

B. P. Rum

Irish and Scotch Whisky

Geneva (various brands)

Sherry, in quarter-casks and hogsheads

Port, in ditto ditto

Ale and Porter, in bottle and bulk.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,

Without the slightest reserve.

Ex Cairngorm,

8 hogsheads W. I. rum

2 puncheons ditto

5 quarter-casks Irish whisky.

Ex Hotspur,

40 cases key brand geneva

100 ditto, fine old cognac brandy

4 hogsheads W. I. rum.

Ex Rifleman,

7 hogsheads Martell's brandy

50 cases Stewart's Highland whisky.

Ex Daphne,

1 hogshead Martell's brandy.

Ex Amazone,

55 cases anchor brand geneva.

Ex P. Amalie,

50 ditto ditto.

Ex Tiptree,

4 hogsheads pale brandy.

5 ditto W. I. rum.

Ex Glen Isla,

20 quarter-casks sherry

10 hogsheads ditto.

Ex Hollenside,

11 hogsheads fine dark brandy

50 cases Stewart's whisky

40 cases geneva, anchor brand

30 ditto Booth's old tom, &c., &c., &c

Samples may be tasted at the rooms on morning of sale.

Terms at sale.

Sherry.

Ex Windhover.

On account of whom it may concern.

With all faults.

TUESDAY, 20th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11

Q 749—1 quarter-cask sherry.

Terms, cash.

Brown Stout.

On account of whom it may concern.

With all faults.

TUESDAY, 20th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,

11 cases brown stout.

Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 21st August.

To Soap Makers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, August 21st, at 11 o'clock precisely,

10 tons caustic soda, in iron drums.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 20th August.

☞ Notice to Purchasers of General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind the above of their sales THIS DAY, Tuesday, 20th August, at 11 o'clock precisely, comprising

141 bales and cases of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, &c.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, 20th August.

To Drapers

To Outfitters

To Hatters, Storekeepers, and others.

General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, &c.

Comprising

JHS,

344—part case, 12 dozen men's lavender regulation caps

SYL,

647—1 case, 13 dozen boys' albert cord blue and black cloth, silk, velvet, and moire antique caps

667—1 case, 17 dozen, assorted as above, with india-rubber covers

764—1 case, 15 dozen boys' and youths' regatta shirts

15 dozen ditto ditto regatta shirts, fancy fronts.

CLD,

1715—1 case, 108 men's shepherd plaid Brighton sacs

1755—1 case, 130 pairs men's millers' cord trousers

N in diamond, E at side,

779—1 case, 160 men's black cloth sporting vests.

JHS,

336—part case, men's and boys' slate-felt turban hats

I in diamond, C at side,

293—1 bale, 34 dozen men's duck trousers

LB in diamond, L at side,

355—part case, 7 dozen men's black cloth sporting hats

D in diamond, over G,

1277—1 case, 48 men's grey flannel sacs

M in diamond, over G,

§1036—part case, 75 pairs men's doe trousers, F.F. W.F.

329—1 case, 40 dozen ditto tartan jumpers.

R in diamond over I,

§398—1 bale, 100 men's pilot reefing jackets.

OMP,

§1673—1 case, 12 dozen men's fine felt Canadians, French shape

1054—part case, 40 ditto super black Brighton sacs.

WLF,

§454—part bale, 43 dozen men's Scotch twill shirts, L.B.

CLD,

§1746—part case, 122 pair men's millers' mole trousers, S.T. C.C.

1040—part case, 10 dozen ditto Crimean shirts.

MAY,

§110—part case, 118 pair men's millers' mole trousers, C.C.

S.Y.Z.,

§1128—part case, 11 gents' super fashionable tweed suits

177—part case, 100 pieces China twilled handkerchiefs

60 ditto brocaded ditto

12 gross fancy velvet trimmings

1744—part case, 8 dozen fancy Crimean shirts

236—1 case, 140 gross fancy tufted silk fringes

666—1 case infants' embroidered cloaks

1805—1 ditto gents' black Paris hats

3640—1 ditto, 50 pairs purple prints.

R in diamond over I,

§1456—1 case, 181 men's black and brown mixed tweed vests

§1740—1 ditto, 180 ditto ditto cloth sporting vests.

G in triangle over W,

§1347—1 case, 30 dozen men's white shirts.

G,

§2386—1 case, 30 dozen men's white shirts.

LB over D in diamond,

§368—1 case, 144 French velvet garibaldies.

DA in triangle over C,

401—1 ditto, 50 pieces purple madder prints

402—1 ditto, 50 pieces check madders and fancies

2342—1 ditto, 180 panama hats, lined and trimmed.

AS in diamond over N,

14—part case, 30 pieces China ponjees

567—1 bale. 24 dozen, men's tweed jumpers

468—1 ditto, 24 dozen, grey flannel jumpers.

DA in triangle,

48—1 case boys' and youths' tweed and tartan kilts

49—1 ditto ditto ditto black, grey, and white spoorans

333—1 case indianrubber braces.

N in diamond over G,

1022—1 ditto, 50 men's black cloth Brighton sacs

1023—1 ditto, 50 ditto super ditto ditto, serge lined

1068—1 ditto, 50 ditto crossover ditto, ditto ditto.

RM,

14—part case, 10 pieces 6-4 book harness curtains.

RM,

15 part ditto, 36 pieces 6-4 leno ditto ditto.

SYZ,

1157—1 case, 98 pairs drab cord trousers

1164—1 ditto, 20 dozen men's fine white shirts, W.B.

1181—1 ditto 100 pairs ditto innovation mole trousers, W.F.

1193—20 dozen gents' regatta shirts, F.F., W.B.

1204—1 ditto, 29 gents' palmerston and grenville black cloth sacs

1252—1 ditto, 150 pairs men's millers' trousers, W.F.

1296—1 ditto, 95 pairs ditto drab leamington cord trousers.

B over D in diamond over S,

§215—1 case, embroidered piccolomini sets, banded jacconet collars, applique lace collars, cambric sleeves

216—ditto muslin scarfs, plain linen sets, spot gauntlet sleeves, applique lace handkerchiefs

217—ditto, cambric flouncing, linen collars, linen sets, gauntlet sleeves, victoria hemmed collars, Honiton gauntlet sets

218—ditto, valencienne book collars, linen mourning collars, muslin jackets, double book collars, guipure handkerchiefs, sparred edge collars.

N in diamond over S,

§1356—part case, 34 pieces 27-inch fancy crossovers

§161-2-3-4-5—5 bales 72-inch hessians, each 12 pieces.

RM,

§2—part case, 34 pieces victoria and bishop lawns

§8—ditto, 20 pieces, 3-4 book harness blinds.

G over N in diamond over S,

111—1 case, 200 pieces amber, sky, white, green, and blue lenos

112—1 ditto, 200 ditto ditto ditto prequets

114—part ditto, 170 pieces ditto ditto lenos

119—1 case, 160 pieces pink, sky, and white tarletans; 5-4 mulls and nainsooks, black and slate crinoline, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 21st August.

☞ On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Marcianus, M'Gill, master, from Liverpool.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, WEDNESDAY, August 21, at 11 o'clock precisely,

On account of whom it may concern,

Ex Marcianus, M'Gill, from Liverpool,

C.P.	1-50	50 boxes, each 56 lbs., Liverpool soap, slightly damaged by sea water
	51-100	50 boxes, ditto, ditto, slightly damaged by sea water
	100-150	50 boxes, ditto, ditto, much damaged by sea water
	151-200	50 boxes, ditto, ditto, much damaged by sea water
	201-250	50 boxes, ditto, ditto, slightly damaged by sea water
	251-273	22 boxes, ditto, ditto, much damaged by sea water
	274-300	28 boxes, ditto, ditto, slightly damaged by sea water
	301-350	50 boxes, ditto, ditto, slightly damaged by sea water
	351-400	50 boxes, ditto, ditto, slightly damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 21st August.

To Confectioners

To Grocers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, August 21st, at 11 o'clock precisely,

7 cases jujubes.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 21st August.

Arrowroot.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,

17 cwt. arrowroot.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 21st August.

To Grocers

To Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock precisely,

7 bales seaming twine.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 21st August.

To Grocers, and others.

Steel's Liverpool Soap.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,

4 tons Steel's Liverpool soap, in 56 lb. boxes.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

Preliminary Notice.

☞ On an early day.

To China, Glass, and Earthenware Dealers

To Shippers

To Storekeepers and others.

Now Landing,

Ex Nagasaki

Bard of Avon

Marcianus.

98 Packages assorted Crockery

85 ditto assorted Glassware.

For unreserved Sale.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day,

98 packages assorted crockery

85 ditto ditto glassware.

For positive unreserved sale.

☞ Full particulars when landed.

THURSDAY, 22nd August,

At half-past 2 o'clock,

On Jacques' Wharf.

45,000 Feet best Richmond River Cedar,

Ex Volunteer.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at Jacques' Wharf, Sussex-street, on THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,

45,000 feet picked Richmond River cedar, now landing,

Ex Volunteer.

Terms at sale.

Drapery, Spring Goods, Slops, &c.

Now landing, ex Waterloo, Neville, and other late arrivals.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, 22nd,

And FRIDAY, 23rd.

At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

A shipment of seasonable goods, as above.

Terms, liberal.

Positive Unreserved Sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Davies and Sons'

Bostock and Co.'s

Now landing, ex Waterloo.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers and the Trade.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 20th.

At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

170 packages boots and shoes, now landing, as above.

Terms, liberal.

DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THE WALLABA and BACK MYALL CAMP, NORTH STATIONS,

With about 1400 Mixed Sheep

1000 Ditto Cattle,

And 12 good Stock Horses.

Terms at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the MORTGAGEE, to sell by public auction, at his rooms, The Squatter's Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, at 11 o'clock,

THE WALLABA and BACK MYALL CAMP, North Station, in the District of Wellington, and adjoining the well-known stations of Messrs. Wentworth and Christie, John Gilmore, and Duncan M'Killop, Esqrs. The stations are watered by several creeks and never-failing lagoons, and command an extensive back run of first-class salt bush and myall country, admirably adapted for either SHEEP or CATTLE. The improvements on the homesteads are a four-roomed dwelling-house, men's hut, dairy, and every convenience for dairying; garden, good substantial stockyard, capable of working 2000 head of cattle, &c., &c.

With the above will be sold the following stock, viz.:—

2000 head of cattle, more or less

700 ewes in lamb, more or less

700 weaners and wethers, more or less

12 good stock horses.

Stores, &c., &c., at a valuation.

☞ This compact and valuable pastoral property is well worth the attention of small capitalists and others about investing in squatting pursuits, and is now in the market for POSITIVE SALE by ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

Any further particulars that may be required will be most willingly given on application at the Rooms.

Unreserved Sale of Surplus Sheep.

Deliverable at Trigamon, near Warialda, on the M'Intyre River.

Terms, cash.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by J. M. Simpson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Squatters' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 11 o'clock,

2000 ewes (aged), in lamb, warranted sound and never to have been diseased, and now having upwards of ten months' wool on their backs.

☞ The above presents a favourable opportunity (especially to holders of new country in Queensland) of securing a flock of good breeding sheep, on the eve of lambing, with nearly full fleeces, and delivered within a few days' drive of Darling Downs.

Fat Wethers, Fat Wethers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Patrick Clifford, Esq., of Monaroo, to sell by auction, at the Homebush Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,

1200 very prime fat wethers, in lots, to suit purchasers.

These sheep will positively be sold by auction, the trade are therefore invited to attend.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Henderson to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 22nd of August, at 12 o'clock,

150 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Campbelltown.

An Important Sale.

An Important Sale at Campbelltown.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. Laurence Kendall (who is about to leave the district) to sell by public auction, at his residence, Campbelltown, on MONDAY, the 26th day of August,

The whole of his household furniture; also one piano by Collard and Collard; the stock-in-trade of a general store, consisting of drapery, ironmongery, grocery, &c., &c.; twenty tons of good flour; two valuable draught horses, dray, and harness, water truck; kitchen utensils, pigs, poultry, and a variety of other articles. Also, one eight-horse power steam engine, complete.

Terms at sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock sharp.

Important Sale of 235 Acres of Land.

The Residue of the Valuable Property near West Maitland, known as the OAKHAMPTON ESTATE, occupying a fine position on the Banks of the River Hunter.

DODDS and CO. have received instructions from W. W. Billyard, Esq., attorney for Captain Lethbridge, to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1861,

All that excellent property known as Captain Lethbridge's "OAKHAMPTON ESTATE," comprising 235 acres of excellent Grass and Cultivation Land, on the River Hunter, and within a short distance of the flourishing town of West Maitland, and is valuable, either as being adapted for small farms, or as sites for Villa Residences, for which purpose, on account of its elevated situation, coupled with the strikingly picturesque character of the landscape, immediately around, it will become in a short period, much required, and attain a high value as one of the choicest spots in the neighbourhood. On one side it adjoins Mr. Robert Ballard's homestead and paddocks; on the other it is bounded by the ornamental and abrupt banks of the Hunter, which, in this place, rise to a considerable elevation, and so command an extensive view of highly

INTERESTING SCENERY,

taking in the town of Maitland, Campbell's Hill, the fine mountain scenery of the Sugar Loaf district in the distance; while in the other direction "Maitland Vale," the newly-erected residence of Mr. C. Button, with the extensive paddocks and the bold country beyond, present to the beholder a panoramic picture of surpassing beauty. The property is securely fenced all round.

Capitalists and others are invited to take notice of this interesting sale, as being an opportunity of securing a first-rate investment.

Terms liberal made known at time of sale.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday evening.

THE amount of Customs' duties paid to-day is as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
Brandy		133	16	8
Gin		151	2	2
Rum		514	17	0
Wine		70	2	5
Ale, porter, and beer	(in wood)	26	5	0
	(in bottle)	32	16	1
Tobacco and snuff		37	12	0
Tea		4	4	0
Coffee and chicory		28	13	4
Opium		78	10	0
Pilotage		0	5	4
Total		£1078	4	3

The Lord Ashley arrived to-day, from Nelson, with 3015 ounces of gold-dust from the New Zealand gold-fields.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold to-day, at auction, a stone house and about an acre of land, Gladesville, Parramatta River, for £500; three-quarter acre allotments, Five Dock, for £63—one for £15, and one about half an acre, £36. They also sold privately the weatherboard building formerly known as the Waterview Inn, Balmain, for £300; also, a house with about twelve acres of land, Ashfield, for £1000.

We have papers from Nelson to the 13th instant. The *Examiner* says :—

Since our last monthly summary business has been very quiet, principally caused by the heavy rains which have fallen; and both merchants and storekeepers have been complaining of the dulness which has been experienced. Very few sales of any considerable extent, have been effected, and these have been confined to leading articles, dealers not liking to increase their stocks whilst their transactions have been so limited. As the season advances, we look forward to a brisk demand for all articles of general consumption.

The arrival of the Glenshee, from London, on the 2nd instant, in addition to the usual monthly steamer, from Sydney, has considerably increased stocks, and there are only a few articles now wanting. The Sir George Pollock may be looked for in all this month, and her cargo, being a large one, will keep the market fully supplied for some time to come.

The news from the gold-fields continues favourable, considering the rainy weather we have lately experienced. We look forward to the spring to enable the new fields at Wangapeka to be opened out; they are said, by those who are acquainted with them, to be of great extent and very rich. The men remaining there during the winter are doing well in spite of the rains, and we hope to see a large population located there during the ensuing summer drawing supplies from this market. It is to be hoped that storekeepers there will have learned a lesson from the Collingwood Diggings, and refuse to give credit, seeing that the system of credit at the latter diggings has proved ruinous to all concerned (as was to be expected), whilst to the diggers themselves no actual benefit accrued, such a course tending to render them reckless and improvident.

A tender for plate-laying has been accepted during the month by the directors of the Dun Mountain Company; the date specified for its being finished is the 1st of December. The earthworks are rapidly approaching completion, so that we may expect to see the line opened by the end of the present year.

From Auckland our dates are to the 7th instant. The following is from the commercial summary published by the *Southern Cross* :—

The retrospect of last month, in a commercial aspect, is neither disheartening nor the reverse. Business has not been very elastic, neither has it been depressed. The language of exaggeration, when applied to the business of Auckland city, and therefore to the whole province, is entirely out of place. We have simply done a good retail trade, in consequence of the expenditure incident to the military in the garrison quarters of the city, together with those at the camp in Otahuhu. This expenditure has been slightly increased by the fresh arrivals from England; but so imperceptibly as to be all but unfelt in the general trade. This statement must not be taken as indicating any want of demand on the part of the settled population of the place, which is quite as great as it has been for the past fifteen months. There is perfect confidence in the security of the city, and its investments, and although the impending change of Governors has imparted a feeling of greater confidence in certain quarters, the result has not led to any alteration in the uniform tone of business.

One feature of the month deserving of notice, is the fact that the land sales were successful. We say this advisedly, having neither political nor personal ends to serve. It may have been that owners of real estate were disappointed because the fanciful prices formerly obtainable were not in each case forthcoming, but this is rather a subject of congratulation than the reverse, having regard to the permanent settlement of the country, and the cultivation of its waste lands. We do not choose to discuss in this place the causes which led to the maintenance of fanciful prices in land. They are patent to many in the community; but while liable to justification as individual speculations, we must not conceal from ourselves the fact, that the material prosperity of the country has been retarded by such dealings; which has forced us now to become importers rather than exporters of grain. This is the real cause of the absence of a corn-producing population from this province; and it is not attributable to the late war, for the same state of things existed, more or less, before as since that event. It is true that mortgages have been foreclosed, but the amounts are trifling in the aggregate. This has arisen solely from those causes which govern ordinary transactions. In nearly every instances the mortgagees were reluctant to sell; and one case in which real estate is soon to be brought to the hammer, is accounted for from the fact that the mortgagee is returning to England, and winding up his affairs in the colony. Land has not been forced into the market, and we know of no case in which any sacrifice has been made, owing to the war or its consequences. In fact, we are now coming to the level of the real value of landed property in this neighbourhood, and the outlying districts, and the sooner that true level has been attained, the better will it be for every class in the community. We shall then have men purchasing and cultivating their ground; and not men purchasing and holding over in a state of nature many of the most desirable and best situate allotments, to the exclusion of the industrious and the detriment of the best interests of society.

The prices of live stock are on an average the same as last month. Bread stuffs have not changed prices; if anything they have a downward tendency.

The recent reports from the Otago gold-fields have led to considerable discussion in mercantile circles as to the result. We fear that the working population will ultimately be drained from the city and neighbourhood, and thus make labour scarce. A fact may be mentioned, showing the condition of at least one portion of the working classes in town, that the shoemakers are out on strike, and do not seem inclined to come to terms. There is no want, therefore. Skilled labour is in demand; but there is little of it in the market.

We must not omit noticing the legislation of the past month, so far as it affects our commerce. A bill has been passed for the purpose of enabling debtors and creditors to arrange, on certain terms, an insolvent estate; and another bill is before the legislature, for amending the present law which makes imprisonment for debt compulsory before a debtor can obtain relief, or have his petition filed. These bills simplify the insolvency law at present existing, known as the Imprisonment for Debt Ordinance, which is a most oppressive and unreasonable measure. These bills were brought in by Mr. Brandon, a private member, and received the support of all sides. The Bankruptcy Bill was withdrawn.

The Bank of New Zealand Bill has passed and received the Governor's assent. A visit is about to be paid to the southern provinces by Captain Daldy and Mr. James Williamson, whose duty it will be to bring the claims of the bank prominently before our southern fellow-colonists.

The Bank of New South Wales Bill has also received the Governor's assent, having undergone a careful inquiry before both branches of the legislature.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the New Zealand Insurance Company, held on the 29th July, it was resolved to increase the capital of the company to £250,000, by the issue of 1500 new shares, preference of purchase being given to Auckland, and the southern provinces, to which the business of the company is about to be extended. We commend the undertaking to southern capitalists. Captain Daldy and Mr. Williamson, we have been given to understand, will make arrangements regarding the new agencies during their tour in the south of the colony.

From the *Times*, of June 24, we take the following report of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts :—

Birmingham.—The trade of this town continues quiet; in fact, in this, the last week of the quarter, business is in much the same condition it was three months ago. The country orders have been very small of late; in the foreign department there is rather more animation. In a few branches only, however, is there an average amount of business; these are the military gun and sword trades. For tubes, edge-tools, and metallic bedsteads there is also a fair demand. The jewellers and all who are engaged in any of the fancy trades complain of continued slackness, and many of the artisans are not making more than three or four days work in the week. The factors have given out a few orders for next quarter, but nothing approaching to animation is expected until after harvest. In all the manufacturing towns in the immediate neighbourhood trade is thoroughly bad.

Bradford.—The slackness and depression in the staple trade of this town and district are unabated in any sensible degree, and in English wools very little business has been transacted here this week. There is less tendency to a further fall in the raw material than last week, but doubts appear to be entertained as to the maintenance of present rates, and spinners limit their purchases pretty much to their existing requirements. In worsted yarns we have no improvement to report. The demand for the home trade, as well as for export, continues on a greatly diminished scale, while prices are very low and unremunerative. This state of things necessitates the stoppage of more frames, and of course injuriously affects the condition of the factory workpeople. For piece goods there is rather more inquiry on the part of the home merchants, and on the whole an improved feeling prevails as regards the future of that branch. The fine weather has enabled drapers in the country to quit their stocks of goods suitable for summer wear, and this will afford great relief, and give a stimulus to operations for the fall trade; so that, if wool can be kept at a moderate price, there is a fair prospect of a tolerable business being done during the ensuing season. The German houses having also been a little more active this week, and a few French buyers have given out some orders, though not of important magnitude. Fancy goods are in chief request; plain fabrics remain quiet, buyers holding aloof where possible. Prices are in favour of the buyer, and manufacturers complain of the prolonged inactivity.

Halifax.—The reports of the business done in the warehouses and the public markets this week are more favourable. There is a little more doing in fancy goods, but in plain fabrics there is no improvement. The carpet trade is moderately active, but not to the full extent of the machinery. There has been a trifle more activity in the sale of wools.

Huddersfield.—The state of the staple trade here, although it is quiet, is rather improving. There has been a moderate attendance of London and other buyers this week, and in the aggregate a fair quantity of goods changed hands. The disposition to look out for job, *i. e.* cheap lots, is prevalent. Upon the whole, however, prices are firm, those of plain and fancy trouserings and good coatings, as well as those of wool.

Leeds.—The woollen trade here has been fully as good this week as last, and, if anything, the tone of the trade has become a little brighter and more business has been done. The prospects for the remainder of the year are not so gloomy as many anticipated they would be. A fair bulk of heavy and medium cloth has been sold as compared with some recent markets. With all these favourable circumstances, however, the general condition of the woollen manufacture of this locality continues to be rather dull. Wools are without change.

Leicester.—There has been a trifle more doing this week in the hosiery trade, although a great number of hands remain unemployed, and much valuable machinery is standing idle. Future prospects are rather more encouraging. In the country districts trade was hardly ever known to be more dull. The wool market is unsteady, prices offering for farmers' lots varying from 32s to 37s per tod. There is not much doing in yarns, and spinners continue to act with great caution.

Manchester.—In the cloth-market this week the only noticeable feature has been an increase of offers to purchase shirtings and fabrics suited for the East at very low rates, which in some cases have been accepted. As a general rule, quotations have been nominally maintained, while the bias has been perceptibly towards decline. All descriptions of piece goods have been in very limited request except at the lowest terms proposed by purchasers and the aggregate of business has been small, because manufacturers were unable to make the required abatements. The inquiry for T-cloths and long cloths is no better, and sellers seem a little less firm. The market for yarns shows also a more confirmed quietude and greater irregularity of prices than was the case last week. Nothing is doing for the home trade except to supply immediate wants. The buyers for the Continent are operating more sparingly than before. Nothing can be done for India or China unless at prices which are generally too low for acceptance.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, 22nd.—Trade in the north-east counties has been extremely dull this week, with the exception of that connected with the manufacture of machinery and iron shipbuilding. The iron trade is very much depressed, and there is no improvement in the chemical trade. The coal trade is inactive, the steam coal field being the best employed, and altogether our outlook has been far from cheering this week. There has been great inactivity in the freight-market. The arrivals by vessels have been limited, and consequently there have been few transactions. The tone of the market is weak, merchants showing an indifference to engage tonnage. A few large American ships have been chartered for the River Plate.

Norwich.—There is not much change to notice in the position of commercial affairs here, although some improvement has taken place in the shoe trade. The manufacturing business is not worse. The wool fairs have commenced in the eastern counties, but business has been dull: a matter of no surprise considering the present state of affairs in the north of England.

Nottingham.—For some days past, many of the large houses have been engaged in stock-taking, and this has rendered the lace trade, if possible, still more dull. This week there is a shade of improvement in goods suitable for the home market, and there are better hopes for the Continent. The buyers who have been in the market during the past fortnight have bought sparingly. The wholesale houses have been buying more freely, and there have been a few orders for shipping goods. The hands are rather better employed. Yarns remain firm with an upward tendency.

Sheffield.—There is no change of importance to report. The American trade continues quite stagnant, but the favourable weather has produced a somewhat more cheerful feeling with regard to the home trade. The improvement, however, is not such as materially to affect the extreme flatness which has prevailed for some time past. Orders continue to be received from France for steel and files. Owing to the general dulness a number of cutlery manufacturers are preparing to open a trade with that country as soon as the reduced duties come into operation. Some, however, doubt the practicability of opening up a large trade in cutlery and scissors, owing to the success of the French themselves in those branches of trade. With regard to tools and the heavier classes of goods the French market is more promising. The Continental trade generally continues dull, as also the trade with the more distant markets.

Wolverhampton.—Trade in all departments continues extremely flat, the slackness being somewhat increased by the uncertainty as to whether any reduction will be made in the trade list of prices at the preliminary meeting of the trade on Thursday next. Scarcely a single transaction is taking place in pig-iron, and in spite of the great reduction in the make the supply is still excessive. The works at Wednesbury, however, engaged in the production of railway wheels, axles, &c., are well employed. The Scotch pig-iron trade continues more active, prices are higher and the exports larger.

WANGANUI.

The *Wanganui Chronicle* of the 1st instant says:—A party of Waikatos passed this yesterday with their mail for the south. They said that their letters counselled firm adhesion to the King, and that, even though Tamihana should desert him, Te Heu Heu and other Waikato chiefs would continue faithful. The secession of Tamihana would nevertheless be a heavy blow to the movement. There has been considerable discussion among the natives of late as to the mode in which the war should be carried on, and we understand that they have in the mean time arrived at the following determination, which, however, may not be conclusive. They calculate that they can muster about 12,000 fighting men. These they propose to concentrate at Tuakau, on a rising ground overlooking the Waikato plain to the south, and the Manukau plain to the north, half-way between Auckland and Ngaruawahia, the king's head-quarters. There they will come to a decisive engagement with the Queen's troops, and will fight to the last man. If victorious, they will march on Auckland and sack it; if defeated, their country will be subdued. It is obvious that if this plan is carried out, short work will be made of it; as their commissariat department will not be so thoroughly organised as to allow such a number of men to remain long together. But the plan may be changed before the time for action, many of them being doubtful of its success, and it may be rendered useless by successful negociation.

THE BEARD MOVEMENT.

(From Once a Week.)

"We do not for one moment presume to say whether it is right or wrong,—only if this sort of thing is to prevail what's to become of Captain Heavy Swell!"—PUNCH.

WE shall not be diffuse on the subject of beards generally. Such a dissertation would possess no capillary attraction for the reader. We purpose to narrow the question, *vide Punch*, as between the captain and the divine.

In a sanitary point of view, the ecclesiastic and the soldier stand nearly together. Does the campaigner ask a natural protector from the damp of the bivouac and the dust of the march, the clergyman requires the same for his constant country rides and his cottage evening lecture. Granted that the exposure of the one is much less than the exposure of the other, we observe *per contra* that the strain upon the throat of the one renders him much more liable than the other to atmospheric influences.

In this sanitary point of view we cannot gain much light from the ancients. Vulcan, who of all the gods most needed a natural protector, curiously enough, despite the dust and smoke of the forge, is represented by the Etruscans beardless. In other points of view we see with the eyes of antiquity a few advantages and disadvantages of the beard, both in ecclesiastical and military matters.

Let the captain come first. The beard has proved an incentive to glory by way of ensign. In the tenth century, King Robert of France was conspicuous by his long white beard, which he suffered to hang down over his cuirass to rally his troops in battle.

Plutarch has spoken of the beard as a covering for scars. Scars on the face of a soldier, however, are generally deemed comely, though some enemies we know to have been terrified when the Romans were directed to strike at the face.

One unquestionable good service which the beard has done to the soldier has been the negotiation of a loan, for money, we know, forms the sinews of war. When John de Castro borrowed 1000 pistoles from the inhabitants of Goa, he sent them part of his beard as security for the loan, telling them that all the gold in the world could not equal the value of this national ornament of his valour.

We note, however, one disadvantage of the beard in war, as commented upon by Alexander, who, according to Plutarch, commanded the Macedonians to be shaven, lest the length of their beards should give a handle to their enemies.

As regards the clergy, the long beard may be taken to indicate wisdom. Thus Horace, Lib. 2, Sat. iii. 34, speaks of it as the sign of a philosopher :—

Sapientem pascere barbam.

Persius, too, calls Socrates "Magistrum barbatum;" and Juvenal speaks of a man as "dignum barba." Certainly there is in the beard somewhat of dignity to the instructor, as there is in it somewhat of terribleness to the warrior, though this dignity the cassocked divine must be content to share with the Gymnosophists, or Indian philosophers, who, as Strabo tells us, used to attract the veneration of the people by the length of their beards.

Ecclesiastical discipline on this subject has been influenced by varying reasons. Sometimes the clergy have been forbidden to shave, shaving being effeminate; sometimes the razor has been prescribed to them, because pride lurked in a beard.

In early times, beards were undoubtedly worn by ecclesiastics. Then came a smooth-faced interval. Then the beard flowed once more, as witness the portraits of Bishop Gardiner and Cardinal Pole, in the reign of Mary. Then the razor reigned again.

As an illustration of the persecution of clerical beards, only here the bishop was the shavee, we cannot refrain from copying an amusing anecdote related by Southey in his "Omniana," 191.

"Guillaume Duprat, Bishop of Clermont, who assisted at the Council of Trent, and built the College of the Jesuits at Paris, had the finest beard that ever was seen. It was too fine a beard for a bishop, and the canons of his cathedral, in full chapter assembled, came to the barbarous resolution of shaving him. Accordingly, when next he came to the choir, the dean, the prevot, and the chantre approached with scissors and razor, soap, bason, and warm water. He took to his heels at the sight, and escaped to his castle of Beauregard, about two leagues from Clermont, where he fell sick from vexation, and died."

One reason against bearded ecclesiastics we may hope has passed away for ever. It was valid in the seventh century, when we read ecclesiastics could not be distinguished from the laity by their actions, but only by their want of beards.

Now, like *Punch*, we leave the verdict to the reader, merely recording against one practice our unqualified prohibition, as has been done before.

THE POET CLOSE.—After the literary pension to the Poet-Laureate to the King of Grand Bonny had been withdrawn, the "poet" wrote a long letter to Lord Palmerston and another to the Earl of Carlisle, who have addressed the following replies to his communications :—"Downing-street, June 3, 1861. Sir, —I am desired by Lord Palmerston to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 30th May, that if you can show that you have incurred liabilities in consequence of the announcement that a pension was to be granted to you, Lord Palmerston will take into consideration any claim which you may put forward for a donation from the Royal Bounty, but he can see no reason to alter his decision, and he must observe that Lord Carlisle's letter, of which you send a copy, does not prove that Lord Carlisle recommended you for a pension.—I am, &c." "Vice-Regal Lodge, June 4, 1861. Sir,—I am desired by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and in reply to inform you his Excellency thought this prospectus referred to the publication of your books or to a private subscription. His Excellency never had the least idea that it referred to a pension from the Crown. Of course, his Excellency's letter must speak for itself, and have the honour to be, &c., &c." Lord Palmerston has since granted Mr. Close a donation of £100 from the Royal Bounty.

GOLD.—The correspondent of the *Bathurst Free Press* says:—The Upper Ophir rush still continues, and it is estimated that by the end of the present week some 300 persons will be on the ground, the farmers in the neighbourhood anticipating a share of the good chances by trying the diggings whilst their ground dries sufficiently for ploughing. I saw some nice samples of nuggety gold and "dust" from these diggings on Monday last, in colour resembling the bright gold of Bendigo or Forest Creek, in Victoria.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. JOHN BARRETT are invited to attend his funeral to move from his late residence, Newtown, opposite the Wesleyan chapel, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock precisely. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. SIMON RODD PITTARD, late Curator of the Sydney Museum, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, which will move from the Museum, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock a.m. precisely. THOMAS HILL, undertaker, King and Riley streets. N.B.—No circulars will be issued.

TO GENTLEMEN leaving the Colony and Parties wishing to DISPOSE of their HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.—The undersigned, having been for many years practically acquainted with AUCTIONEERING in all its branches, undertake sales of household furniture, plate, glassware, books, carriages, horses, &c., and advance (when required) the probable amount the same will realise, without any extra charge for so doing, thus enabling gentlemen to occupy their houses until the day of their departure, the auctioneers placing any surplus in the hands of their agents.

Having been favoured with many important sales from influential gentlemen, we have received many flattering testimonials from them expressing their entire satisfaction at sales thus effected; and from the very liberal support which we have undoubtedly received, we trust that the public have appreciated our endeavours to obtain the best prices possible for goods entrusted to us for sale.

Inventories taken and catalogues prepared without charge.

Sales effected privately, when parties object to the publicity of an auction sale.

Cash advanced on every description of merchandise.

WALTER BRADLEY and CO., the old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street.

C. KINGSBOROUGH, Draper, Silk Mercer, and General Outfitter, Wellington House, 529, Brickfield-hill, begs to inform his town and country customers that he has REMOVED to those extensive premises, as above, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Bergin, M'Mahon, and Co., wholesale grocers, where he respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage which he received at his former establishment.

N.B.—Country storekeepers supplied with every description of drapery, on the most liberal terms.

WOOLLEY'S PECTORAL CANDY.—The safest and most efficacious remedy ever discovered for coughs, colds, and general affections of the chest and lungs. To be had of all druggists in town or country, and of J. and E. ROW, the Sole agents for the manufacturer, wholesale druggists, Bank Court, King-street, Sydney.

NEW GOODS, EX MAIL STEAMER.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. beg respectfully to inform their customers and the public that they have received their Monthly Shipment, consisting of the following, viz.,

CHOICE JEWELLERY.

The newest designs in brooches
Cameo brooches in elegant settings
Ladies' gem and other rings
Standard gold albert chains
Ladies' gold chains
Choice wrist links and studs
Coloured and bright gold lockets
Mordan's gold pen and pencil cases
Jet bracelets
Jet waist clasps
Silver-mounted dressing-cases
Silver claret jugs, salvers, inkstands
Christening and birth-day presents
Binocular field glasses
Photographic Albums, &c., &c.

FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., Sydney, and Brisbane.

SHEPHERD and CO. offer for SALE, this season, a very superior stock of fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs and flowering plants, at extremely moderate rates. Priced catalogues forwarded on application. With a view to facilitate business, S. and Co. have appointed Mr. W. G. Ainsworth, of 178, York-street, their Sydney agent, who will receive orders, distribute priced lists, and afford any information to intending purchasers.

SHEPHERD and CO., wholesale, retail, and export nurserymen, Darling Nursery, Sydney.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—
Jeffrey's ale, in bulk
Ditto ditto, in bottle
Younger's Alloa ale, in bulk
Hennessy's brandy, dark and pale.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

LOST, a small Gold BROOCH, set with hair, between St. Mary's Church and Lyons-terrace. Ten shillings reward will be given, at 179, Elizabeth-street South.

LOST, on Saturday last, a Black and Tan RETRIEVER DOG. Whoever will bring him to the Flower-pot Inn, York-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, a Rosella PARROT, on Saturday last. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on bringing the same to 461, Pitt-street South.

LOST, an English TERRIER BITCH, black with tan points, strayed in George-street, last Saturday. A reward will be given on application to Mr. SANDON, Stationer, 318, George-street, near Hunter-street.

£1 REWARD.—Stolen from Wooller's Horse Repository, Pitt-street, one good HOGSKIN SADDLE, with spring stirrup irons, has been in use some time, with a strong bridle with yellow head piece. Apply at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street.

£2 REWARD.—Lost, £6, in notes—a five and a one. W. PRITCHARD, Market Wharf.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from the Government Bush, at Longbottom, about three weeks or a month back, a Bay GELDING, eight years old, 15 hands 3 inches high, and branded F.B. near side under saddle. The above reward will be paid to any one bringing the horse to Mr. J. A. BLACK, inspector Mounted Police; or giving such information as will ensure his recovery. EDWARD C. MEREWETHER, Executive Council Office.

£100 REWARD.—The above reward will be given by the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the party or parties concerned in wilfully (according to the verdict of the jury on the coroner's inquest) setting on fire the premises of the Australian Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets, on the evening of Tuesday, the 16th ultimo.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

£150 REWARD.—WHEREAS, "HARRY," an aboriginal native, stands charged with the Murder of Mary Mills, at Gundebri, in the Police District of Scone, on the 16th JULY last, and with abduction, attempt to murder and rape:—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS has been subscribed by the inhabitants of the District of Scone and Merriwa, in addition to the sum of FIFTY POUNDS offered by the Government, which will be paid to such person or persons as will apprehend and lodge the said "HARRY" in safe custody, either at Scone or Merriwa, and for the recovery of the child, 4½ years of age, taken away by him.

Harry is said to be a native of the Ballone or M'Intyre Rivers, speaks English, and it is supposed will endeavour to make his way to his tribe.

JAMES SMITH, P.M.

Police Office, Scone, August 10th, 1861.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF C. H. SMITH, late of Redfern.—Parties having CLAIMS on the above estate are requested to forward particulars of same to the undersigned before SATURDAY next, that a dividend may be declared.

GEORGE WILKIE } Trustees.
WILLIAM LOVE }

August 19.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned as Solicitors has this day EXPIRED by effluxion of time.

Dated 12th August, 1861.

HENRY MILFORD.
FRED. CROFT.

Mr. Henry Milford's Office, removed to 128, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned, as Importers and Warehousemen, expired, by effluxion of time, on the 1st instant, and will be continued only for the purpose of liquidation.

PETER FAVENC.
GEORGE BOYCE GWYN.

5, Wynyard-street, Sydney, August 17th, 1861.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, as coal merchants, having this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, all CLAIMS against the late firm are requested to be sent in to Mr. PURCELL, who will liquidate the same, and who is also authorised to receive all debts due to the said firm.

Sydney August 19th, 1861.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR,
JAMES PURCELL.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have, this day, entered in PARTNERSHIP, as Silk Mercers, Drapers, and General Importers.

PETER FAVENC.
GEORGE BOYCE GWYN.
FRANCIS GILES.

The business will be carried on in SYDNEY, under the style or Firm of FRANCIS GILES and CO.; and in London and Paris under the style or firm of FAVENC, GWYN, and CO.

Dated August 1st, 1861.

FRANCIS GILES and CO., in making the above announcement, beg to express their thanks for the favour which has been shown their Establishment since its commencement, and to state that no effort will be spared in the future to render it worthy of the leading position in which the ladies of Sydney, its suburbs, and the country generally have placed it.

The remarkable increase of business which has attended that period since the opening of Denison House, has rendered it imperative on the proprietors to make increased effort to respond to the requirements of their numerous patrons, and has induced them to make preparations for the present season on a more extended and magnificent scale than hitherto. In order to facilitate operations, and to be able always to present to their customers a nice selection of new and seasonable goods, they have permanently adopted a system of semi-annual sales, for the purpose of clearing their stock at the end of each season, and preventing the accumulation of old and unseasonable goods. This system, commenced last autumn, they are determined to carry out for the full benefit of their customers; and although the reduction of price necessary to ensure the clearance of each season's stock entails a loss on the firm, yet the advantage derived from greater confidence and satisfaction to their customers, and the relief of their assistants from the obligation which is otherwise too often forced on them, of introducing old goods as new, more than compensates for the loss of profit. As the reputation of many of the leading London houses has been erected on a strict adherence to this policy, Messrs. F. G. and Co. have ample guarantee of its eventual success, and the increased confidence the announcement of their permanent adoption of it will inspire amongst their customers.

FIRST GRAND DISPLAY OF MANTLES FOR THE EARLY SPRING.—New Mantles, of novel design, costly in appearance, truly rich in quality, and bearing the most perfect impress of good taste, may now be selected from at the establishment of Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER.

In addition to the shapes previously advertised, F. and P. have just received, ex mail steamer and Neville, twenty-seven cartoons, in glacé, grenadine, mohair, and all the new materials, which for real value are unsurpassed in the colonies.

The following are the latest:—

The PRINCESS CLOTHILDE, a glacé silk mantle of immense size, the style now so fashionable.
The CHEVREUSE, superbly ornamented with Spanish lace, a new and elegant sleeve shape.
The INDISPENSABLE, as worn at the Court of the Tuillieres, decidedly different, and of costly design.
The PALETOT DE PRINTEMPS, positively the gem of the season, with long deep skirt sloped from the waist—this is a marvellous production, containing nineteen yards of glacé silk, the seams corded with colours.
MANTEAU A LA CHINOISE, a new jacket shape as worn by Queen Victoria.
The COLLEN BAWN, as worn by the elite of English society.
The LAMORICIERE—this is an extraordinary novelty, in rich glacé silk, trimmed bullionnaise.
The GLADAGH, as worn by the nobility of Ireland.
The new Paris cloth mantilla will be found very pretty and novel, from 1 guinea to 3½ guineas.

Engravings sent, post free, to all parts of the colony.

FARMER and PAINTER, Victoria House, 269 and 271, Pitt-street.

SILK DEPARTMENT.—The pressure in the money market, and general want of confidence in the manufacturing districts, have enabled us to purchase, for cash, at a great reduction from their real value,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SILKS,

including many startling novelties, truly ladylike in appearance, superb in quality, and bearing the most perfect impress of good taste.

We would invite special attention to the new

NOIR IMPERIALE,

which has given such unbounded satisfaction at home for its permanent brilliancy and wear.

This is a new shade of black glacé, and owing to its great superiority over the ordinary makes, we have completed the purchase of an unusually large parcel, comprising

SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF YARDS.

A considerable parcel of

Rich jasper and fancy stripes, at 35s. 6d. THE FULL DRESS,

Certainly THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

New silks, of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSULLIED FRESHNESS, are now ready for inspection, and may be selected at the following MODERATE PRICES:—

The Pekin broche robes, of INFINITE BEAUTY, and distinguished by their being so greatly worn by the NOBILITY at home, 3½ guineas to £4 18s. 6d., extra lengths.
The new taffetas d'Italie, decidedly different, and of COSTLY APPEARANCE, in stripes, checks and broche bars, £2 7s. 6d., to £3 9s. 6d. the full robe.
The new Sylvia robe, positively the gem of the season, sumptuous, and exceedingly handsome, introduced by the Countess Persigny, and designed for a STATE OCCASION, by Mesdames BAUD and LEBARRE, of Paris.
Very genteel silks, for young ladies, at 29s. 6d. the dress, warranted to wear well.
Black silk velvets, 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., upwards.
A choice selection of new five-flounced silk robes, £3 5s., very full lengths.

We have always on hand, for the convenience of our customers,

MADE SILK SKIRTS,

made by one of the best dressmakers in Sydney. Also,

BLACK SILK SKIRTS,

trimmed with black crape, for mourning.

FARMER and PAINTER, Victoria House, 269 and 271, Pitt-street.

PARISIAN TRAIN SKIRTS.—FARMER and PAINTER have just received seven Cases of these truly elegant and indispensable articles of ladies' dress—twenty, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, forty, and fifty springs.

Victoria House, 269 and 271, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—We shall SHOW, THIS DAY, in our LARGE CENTRE WINDOW, a very choice selection of our recent importation of FRENCH SILKS, ex Mail Steamer Salsette.

FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY, Denison House, 376 and 378, George-street.

NOTICE.—FRANCIS GILES and CO. will exhibit in their Centre Window on the three following days, NEW SILKS, ex mail steamer Salsette.

Denison House.

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS, in great variety, just landed and opened. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., Manufacturers and Importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney; and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

WHITE FLAT OSTRICH FEATHERS.—A case just opened. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., Wynyard-street.

MRS. MAY, opposite Post Office, has just opened several cartoons of Crinoline and Fancy Bonnets.

MRS. MAY, 351, George-street, has just received a quantity of Crinoline Steel, different widths.

MRS. MAY, 351, George-street, can supply every description of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, ready for use, or will make them to order at reduced prices. Outfits on the shortest notice.

MRS. MAY has just received an assortment of Children's and Infants' Tuscan Hats.

JUST OPENED.—One case Bonnet Shapes, one case Straw Hats, White Straw Bonnets, Three Cartoons Azalie Flowers. At BRANDON'S, 274, Pitt-street.

PERRY, BROTHERS' Continuation SALE of silks, mantles, and general drapery, for ten days longer, prior to taking stock and opening of their new and spacious premises. 92, and 94, King-street.

PLATE-GLASS.—Plate-glass fronts, complete, for SALE cheap. PERRY, BROTHERS, King-st.

TO MAKERS OF COLONIAL FURNITURE.—The undersigned will make cash advances, without any extra charge, on any quantity of well-made furniture. WALTER BRADLEY and CO., auctioneers, Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.—Just Published, "Confessions of a Convert from Baptism IN water, to Baptism WITH Water. Reprinted from the London edition, pp. 68. Price, one shilling. READING and WELLBANK, and all booksellers. Post free to the country, within the limits of New South Wales, 1s. 4d.

83 WYNYARD-SQUARE.—W. H. PALING begs to call attention to his unrivalled stock of Pianos, of upwards of eighty instruments, by Erard, Collard and Collard, Broadwood and Sons, Aucher, Murphy, and other celebrated makers, in all kinds of wood, in the newest and most approved designs, and made to order expressly for these colonies.

Harmoniums by Alexandre and Debain, in oak, rosewood, and walnut cases, either with or without percussion action, the additional knee swell, &c., from nine guineas upwards.

Any of the above lent on hire, with option of purchase on easy terms.

Music, both vocal and instrumental, containing the latest novelties, by the most eminent composers.

Roman violin, bass, guitar, and harp strings, silk, silver, and gut, of the first quality.

W. H. PALING, importer, 83, Wynyard-square.

AMERICAN MILLET BROOMS, S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

BRAN (Adelaide), now landing. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

FLOUR.—Magarey's, Dunn's, Duffield's, now landing. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

KEROSENE OIL and LAMPS, Wicks, Chimneys, Globes, Shades; also, Ladd, Webster, and Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, wholesale and retail, at 208, Pitt-street, Sydney. Importers, STANDFORD and CO.

CANDLES.—For SALE by the undersigned, 300 boxes Price's Belmont and Neva CANDLES, just arrived per Waterloo. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

JUST RECEIVED.—Prime Hobart Town POTATOES. J. R. LINSLEY, 31, Market-street.

AMERICAN VEHICLES.—Now on SALE, by the undersigned,
Slide-seat buggies
Station waggon, to carry six, with top
Light passenger waggon, to carry eight
Single and double harness
All of American manufacture, and of the best quality.
BURT and CO.,
Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

CHILDREN'S Perambulators, in great variety; invalids' chairs &c. MOORE, manufacturer, South Head Road, opposite Courthouse.

TURKEY OPIUM, finest quality, now landing, and on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

BASS' ALE and Barclay's PORTER, in prime condition. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-sq.

GALVANISED IRON TILES, 26 and 28 gauge.—A few cases on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

CASTOR OIL.—Half-pints, Curling's, in 6-dozen cases. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

SHEATHING METAL, 16 to 28 ounces, with nails. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, a small cargo of COALS. Apply to ROBERT KING, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, at reduced prices.—To Steam Companies, Millers, Quartz-crushers, and others.

Bar iron, "best best," assorted sizes, round, flat, and square
Forged bars for shafting, 2½ to 10 diameter
Boiler plate, 6 x 2 to 8 x 3, ¼ to ⅝ thick
Loumoor plates, 6 x 2 to 8 x 4, ¼ to ⅝
Pedestals, with brasses, from 1¼ to 4
Boiler tubes, from 2½ to 4
Sheet iron, No 6 to 26 gauge
Sheet copper and brass, 4 x 2 to 6 x 4
Bolt copper and Muntz metal, ½ to 2
Copper steam pipe, ½ to 3½
Sheathing and stem copper nails
Muntz metal, 18 to 24 oz., and nails
Block tin and braziers' solder
Boiler rivets, ⅜ x ¼ to 2½ x ⅞
Engineers' bolts and nuts, all sizes, square and sexagon heads and nuts
Contractors' bolts and nuts, from 4 x ⅜ to 2 x 1¼
Bolt heads, screwed points and nuts, from ⅜ to 1½
Wood screws, square heads, from 3 x ⅜ to 12 x 1
Square and sexagon nuts, from ¼ to 2
Stuffing box cocks, brass, from 1 to 3
Gun-metal and cast-iron valves and cocks, ½ to 4
Gauge cocks, water gauges and glasses
Patent vulcanised indiarubber, 1-16 to 1 thick
Flax and hemp engine packing
Patent vulcanised indiarubber mill belts, 2 to 10
Patent leather ditto ditto
Steam whistles, grease cocks, oil caps, and a general assortment of engine fittings
Iron gas pipe, plain and galvanised, from ½ to 3½
Fittings for ditto, bends, tees, flanges, unions, &c.
Boiled and raw linseed oil and turps
Olive, China, castor, and colza oil
Patent lubricating oil and soft soap
White and red lead; green, black and yellow paint
Patent dryers, patent brushes, and varnish
Whalebone and wire tube brushes
Cast, shear, spring, and blister steel
Quicksilver, blasting powder, and patent fuze
Half-round iron and steel wire, from ¼ to ⅜
Portable forges, anvils, swage blocks, and vyces
Engineers and mill saw files, assorted
Boiler and roofing felt, and cotton waste
Engineer's hammer and file handles
Steam donkey pumps
Turning lathes and drilling machines
Brass and iron wove wire for quartz machines
Punched screens for ditto, from 50 to 100 holes to inch
Iron blocks, 2 and 3 sheave, from 2 to 6 rope or chain
Emery and emery cloth, 0 to 3
House and ship pumps, 3 to 6 inches
Signal lanterns and side lights
Dressing and smutting machines, and millstones
Dressing machine and screen's wire
Dressing machine, brushes, and mill bills
Quartz crushing machinery made to order, with all the latest improvements.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

ON SALE by the Undersigned—
1 of Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth and Co.'s patent threshing and finishing machines complete, with or without engine
2 Ransome and Sims' patent 4-horse threshing machines
1 large double churn and gear, for horse power, suitable for a large dairy
Chaffcutters, corncrackers, and bean mills
Sausage-chopping machines, for hand and horse power
Iron ploughs and harrows.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO., 442, George-street.

FOR SALE, a BROUGHAM CARRIAGE, in a thorough state of repair. To be seen at Mr. M'DERMOTT'S coach factory, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets. Apply to JAMES MASON, Golden Gate, Brickfield-hill.

ENFIELD Regulation CARTRIDGES, 1s. 6d. per dozen, at TAYLOR'S Rifle Saloon, Pitt-street.

FLOUR and WHEAT.—The best Launceston and Adelaide, always on hand. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

HAY.—A fine sample Adelaide and Hobart Town, for SALE. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

ROSIN.—Best bright amber for SALE. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

COALS.—Newcastle Coals for SALE, in harbour. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.—Just landed, and for SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
PORT WINE—Hunt's and Mackenzie's, in hogsheads and quarter-casks; single, double, and treble diamond
SHERRIES—Gonzalez and Dubosc's, Harmony's, Mackenzie's, and Offley and Co.'s, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
BRANDIES—Martell's and Hennessy's, in hogsheads; Vinegrowers' Company and Renault's, in bottle
RUM—Lowndes' 30 to 33 per cent. o.p.
WHISKY—Glen Isla, in wood and bottle
OLD TOM, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
BYASS'S bottled ale and porter, guaranteed quality
ALLSOPP'S ALE, in wood; new brewing
NICHOLL'S ditto ditto, ditto ditto.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

GONZALEZ and DUBOSC'S SHERRIES.—On SALE, by the undersigned, the above esteemed WINES, from medium qualities to the highest class AMONTILADO, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves. SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, 14 ACRES of GARDEN LAND, on the Veteran's Swamp, Botany, with neat 4-room weatherboard Verandah Cottage, insured for £200, and two-stalled stable and coach-house, with loft, &c.; part fenced; price, £325—half cash, and the remainder can, if required, stand for one or two years, at 7 per cent. interest. Apply to D. HOWELL, Botany, or A. HOWELL, City Inn, Kent-street. N.B.—I may remark the Government upset price of land in the parish of Botany is £20 per acre; so you may form an idea of something like the value of this.

OATS.—Best Tasmanian seed and feed Oats, ex Brilliant, Pacific Wharf. W. WRIGHT, Druitt-st.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt, coarse and fine; rock salt. Apply W. WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

POTATOES.—50 tons prime Hobart Town Potatoes, just landed ex Balclutha, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at Towns' Wharf; or WILLIAM WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

POTATOES! POTATOES! POTATOES.—Just arrived from Circular Head, a splendid cargo of Potatoes, ex Minnie Dike. ON SALE from the vessel, at the VICTORIA WHARF, bottom of Erskine-street, in lots to suit purchasers.

CHEESE.—A small lot, Colonial, for SALE, at LOTZE and LARNACH'S, Lower George-street.

HONEY, in tins, for SALE, at LOTZE and LARNACH'S, Lower George-street.

CORKS.—A large assortment of fine velvet wine and sodawater corks for SALE, at LOTZE and LARNACH'S, Lower George-street.

ONE of Thurston's BILLIARD TABLES for SALE. Enquire of the Marker, at the Post Office Hotel, from 12 to 6.

OREGON SALMON, now landing, in splendid order, 100 lb. kegs, 4½d. per lb. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

OX TONGUES, in barrels; fine flour, in 50 lb. bags. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

ARROWROOT, finest quality, in 20, 50, and 100 lb. packages, 4½d. lb. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, in 40 lb. packages, 10s. each. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERCY and CO., Consulting Surgeons, 259, Elizabeth-street, author of "Marriage, Why so often Unhappy," price 1s., and other medical works, may be consulted from 9 till 12, and from 5 till 8 in the evening.

TEETH.—Messrs. ESKELL and CO., Surgeon Dentists, 9, Hunter-street, continue to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon their new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—

A single tooth from 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement, 5s.

Toothache cured in an instant with odontalgic essence; price, 2s. 6d.

WANTED, to SELL several good Spring-carts. MOORE, coachbuilder, South Head Road, opposite Court-house.

FOR SALE, at Enmore, a Freehold COTTAGE and 1 acre of LAND, fenced in. Apply to Mr. GALLOWAY, near Marrickville Hotel.

PRIME LUCERNE and OATEN HAY, Maize, and Flour. J. R. LINSLEY, 31, Market-street.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard. —To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

CARRIAGES, Dogcarts, Sociables, American Waggons, &c., new and second-hand, for SALE. HOLT and ANGUS, Castlereagh-street. N.B.—A light hooded Phaeton, new, 100 guineas; ditto one-horse Phaeton, with hood, 40 guineas; second-hand gig, price £10.

SHEEP and CATTLE.—First class EWES and WETHERS, on the Darling Downs, deliverable after shearing. Also several lots of well-bred cattle, on the Downs, Burnett, &c., for SALE. HENRY BEIT, 6, Wynyard-street.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL, privately.—The undersigned has been instructed to dispose of one of the most lucrative manufacturing businesses in Sydney, offering advantages not to be met with in any of the Australias. Any one having capital at command cannot fail to realise an independence in a few years.

The present proprietor will prefer retaining a share in the concern, or will remain a limited period to initiate the purchaser.

Further particulars may be obtained by addressing Mr. ROBERT MURIEL, 324, George-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant. Apply to Mrs. BIRD, 92, Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS, Furnished, with partial or full Board; healthily situated. No. 13, Prince-st. North.

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A FAMOUS OPPORTUNITY for an INDUSTRIOUS COUPLE.—To LET, the well-known public-house, "TRAFALGAR INN," Newtown, near the Sydney Toll-bar, at a very moderate rent. No goodwill, or any charge for fixtures. Apply on the premises, or to ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., auctioneers and commission agents, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

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BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A VACANCY at 18, Bridge-street, near the Exchange. Terms, moderate.

BOARD and Residence. Every comfort. Mrs. ELDER'S, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence for two respectable Young MEN, £1. 181, Elizabeth-street.

FURNISHED Bedroom and Sitting-room, having a fine view of the harbour. 15, Stanley-st., Hyde Park.

HOUSES TO LET. Apply to JOHN LANGDON, No. 9, Christy-street, Glebe.

PYRMONT BRIDGE HOTEL, to LET. Apply to WILLIAM DAY, No. 5, Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont.

PETERSHAM.—TO LET, a genteel 4 room COTTAGE and about 2 acres of land, within four minutes' walk of the station. Apply to Mr. HENRY B. MORGAN, Parma Villa.

ST. GERMAIN'S, Glebe Height.—To LET, six-roomed COTTAGES and out-offices.

SUPERIOR Board and Residence; terms moderate; separate rooms. 241, Castlereagh-street.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple. 7, Williams-terrace, Stanley-street.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE is offered to a gentleman in a private boarding-house, where a vacancy has occurred. The advertiser is confident that any one requiring the above will feel he has a home. Reference to those gentlemen residing in the family. The house is in a first-class neighbourhood, and the terms very moderate. Application to be made at Mr. SMITH'S, chemist, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET.—Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, No. 123, with five rooms and kitchen, 16s. per week. Apply at 125.

TO LET, a HOUSE, at Glebe Point, with hall, four rooms, and kitchen. A. B., HERALD Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with separate BEDROOMS, BOARD, and ATTENDANCE at 137, Upper Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, the PREMISES, No. 273, Pitt-street, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Little, draper, &c. Apply to FARMER and PAINTER, 269, Pitt-street.

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TO LET, or for SALE, an old-established business PREMISES, situated in George-street, Parramatta, next door to the Stationer's Hall. Apply on the premises.

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TO BE LET, the STORE No. 4, Wynyard-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Robert Muriel. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, solicitor, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at Waverley, on the Edgecliff Road, COTTAGE of four rooms, garden, fowl yard, beautiful well of water, &c. Rent 15s. per week. Apply to MORT and CO., or C. MOORE, 217, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, No. 895, Harris-street, close to Parramatta-street, containing five rooms and kitchen; with stable, yard, and garden. For terms apply to GEORGE HARRIS, Ultimo House.

TO LET.—No. 48, Cumberland-street North, eight rooms, stabling, and fine view of the Harbour. Apply to Messrs. LOCKYER and COLE, near the Exchange.

TO LET, at Newtown, adjoining the residence of Mr. Dickson, M.L.A., a comfortable detached COTTAGE, with garden front and back, large poultry yard, and paddock, &c., &c. Enquire on the premises, Rose Cottage.

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TO ENGINEERS, Manufacturers, Timber Merchants, &c.—Wharf and Business Premises to LET.—Those large premises in Sussex-street, with workshops, boiler-sheds, engine house, offices, &c., near the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, at present in the occupation of Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., engineers; possession can be given on the 1st October next. Apply opposite to Mr. T. DAY; or to WILLIAM DAY, Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont.

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.—To LET, two handsomely erected Stone BUILDINGS, of bold, commanding appearance, opposite the Oriental Bank, Pitt-street, being one of the very best situations in the city; they are so arranged that they may be used as a whole, or divided and sub-divided to suit the convenience of one or more tenant. Apply to Messrs. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., Sydney.

VACANT Superior APARTMENTS (Board if required), at Mrs. WRIGHT'S, 4, Premier-terrace, William-street.

VICTORIA CLUB, Castlereagh-street.—The PREMISES occupied as above, the lease of which expires on the 1st January, 1862.

Persons desirous of taking the same are requested to apply to the undersigned. The house is well situated for a first-rate family hotel, and worthy the attention of persons in Victoria and the other neighbouring colonies, who may be desirous of entering on a first-class establishment in Sydney.

In the rear is one of the largest billiard-rooms in any of the colonies, which at present contains two billiard tables, and there is sufficient room for a third if necessary.

The premises can be viewed any day between the hours of 12 and 1.

DANIEL EGAN, Castlereagh-street North.

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